FIRST EDITION.
Midnight.

CONGRESS.

The Tariff Question.

Senator Sherman's Speech—Personal Explanation—Lake St. Croix Railway—Southern Improvement Company—Printing Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1872.

SENATE.

"STRAW" BIDS.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported, with amendments, the House bill punishing by fine and imprisonment parties contracting to carry mails and then falling or refusing to carry out the contract.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. TRUMBULL rose to a personal explanation, and sent to the desk to be read an extract from a Washington letter in the *Republican Courier*, published in Hastings, Michigan, charging that Senator Trumbull had illegally pocketed a $10,000 fee in the McArdle case in the Supreme Court, having been employed to represent the United States by President Johnson, and charging further that his vote on the impeachment trial was influenced by this fee, and calling for an investigation into the matter by the Senate.

Mr. Trumbull then said that during seventeen years' service in the Senate, he had not before made a personal explanation, although he had often been misrepresented and calumniated. He denounced the charge as malicious and preposterous. He produced letters showing that he was employed, not by Johnson, but by Secretary Stanton and General Grant, two months before the articles of impeachment against Johnson were prepared, and that the fee was fixed by Secretary Stanton. He argued that his employment in the matter was perfectly legal. He charges that the letter was written by a man in the employ of the Government, and intimated that the charge had been made for the purpose of injuring him, because he was hostile to the influence by which the man was kept in office. He also referred to the resolution offered by Mr. Chandler some time ago for an inquiry whether any Senator had taken a fee from the United States contrary to law, and said that when the authors of these slanders discovered that he had been employed by Grant, instead of Johnson, they would not ask again for an investigation; but, like a snake, would crawl to their holes.

Mr. CHANDLER replied. He denied that he had ever thought that Mr. Trumbull had been employed by Johnston, and said that his object was to ascertain whether the Senator had violated the law. He still believed that he had done so, and as to Mr. Trumbull's personal allusion to him, he hurled back the slime upon its slimy course.

The Vice President called Mr. Chandler to order.

Mr. CHANDLER apologized to the Senate.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The unfinished business, tariff bill, was then taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN addressed the Senate as follows: In opening the debate on this bill, it will, perhaps, be most agreeable to the Senate that I state the facts as to our financial condition, that enable us for the sixth time since the close of the war largely to reduce the taxes imposed on the people of the United States, and I will also state the general principles upon which the reductions of taxes should be made. Such details as to specific taxes would extend my remarks far beyond my purpose, and will be more properly stated from time to time as the debate progresses. The taxes already yield $253,000,000. Our revenues still largely exceed our expenditures. We are justified by several causes in continuing to repeal taxes. The taxes that remain fixed yield largely more than the same taxes in former years, and more than was estimated by the most sanguine person. The production of the country has largely increased. Almost every department has been actively and busily employed. The consumption of our people, which under our system of taxation is chiefly the basis of taxation, has by the prosperity of our industry been largely increased. At the same time the national expenditures are diminishing. Our financial condition is improving in every particular. We are slowly but surely, without contraction or expansion, by increasing the uses of our paper money, approaching a specie standard. The interest on our debt is daily diminishing by the payment of the public debt, and the reduction of the rate of interest on that which remains. All these favorable circumstances enable us to approach a further reduction of taxes with more system and information than formerly, and, I trust, with a sincere desire to make the reduction in such a way as to yield the largest possible relief to our people. The only questions are, how much and what taxes ought to be repealed. Let me first state how the subject now comes before us. On the 14th of March, 1871, the House of Representatives passed three bills—a bill to repeal the duty on coal, a bill to repeal the duty on salt, and a bill to reduce the duty on tea and coffee. The duties thus proposed for repeal yielded last year twenty one million dollars. The Committee on Finance was of the opinion that it was not wise to consider those bills except in connection with the whole subject of revenue reduction. On the 12th of April, 1871, the Senate passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance is hereby instructed during the recess of Congress to carefully examine the existing system of taxation by the United States, with the view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House of Representatives, repealing certain taxes now pending in the Senate, as will simplify, revise and reduce both internal taxes and duties on imported goods now in force, and so that the aggregate of such taxes shall not exceed the sum required to be raised annually to pay the public debt and to pay the concurrent expenses of the Government, administered with the strictest economy, and so that such taxes may be so distributed as to impose the least possible burden upon the people.

In obedience to this instruction, the Committee on Finance, during the recess, did examine in detail the different taxes imposed by our revenue laws, and agreed upon amendments to both the tariff and internal revenue laws; but in reporting to the Senate our action, we had to consider the power of the Senate over the revenue bills. The power of the House over revenue bills is regulated by article 1, section 7, clause 1st, of the Constitution of the United States, as follows: "All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with the amendments as on other bills."

This prohibition has often been the subject of controversy between the two Houses. We had three bills of the House with the question of power to propose amendments to either of them. It was clear that if the House proposed to repeal or modify certain taxes, the Senate could propose, instead to repeal or modify, other taxes. But as all taxes proposed for repeal by the House were customs duties, the question arose whether we could, as amendments, propose the repeal of internal taxes. The parliamentary law, as well as practice, heretofore settled this question in the affirmative. The subjects are germane to each other. They are both bills for raising a revenue. The distinction is only as to subjects and mode of taxation. The House has itself repeatedly amended the tax on whiskey and not wholly so in the act passed two years ago, the modification of one of the bills modifying the other. The logic of the subject matter compels us to consider the whole revenue when proposing to reduce either from taxes. Still, to avoid all possible dispute, the Committee on Finance thought it advisable, while considering the whole subject of taxation, to confine their amendments to the customs duty, and to offer these amendments to one bill, rather than to three.

The amount of custom revenue proposed for repeal by the House substantially conforms to the amount proposed by the Senate. The Senate will, no doubt, in due time pass a bill to reduce internal taxes, when the Senate can propose its amendments. In the debate, however, we must consider the subject as a whole, and must, therefore, consider how much revenue we can dispense with and what taxes ought to be repealed or modified.

Since the close of the war it was the highest public policy to maintain our revenue largely in excess of our expenditures; for a large surplus revenue was not only useful to pay the unliquidated debt, but was of great importance in re-establishing our public credit, in improving our currency, and in reducing the rate of interest. But the time has now arrived when we can safely reduce our revenues to barely enough to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, the interest of the public debt, and such additional sum as it may seem to be good policy to apply on the principal.

The expenditures during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, and for the current fiscal year, are partly estimated at $290,403,382, and for the next fiscal year estimated at $275,675,175. These sums exclude the sinking fund, and all payments on the principal of the debt.

The net receipts of the Government during the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $383,323,944. For the current fiscal year, they are estimated at $350,000,000. The actual surplus revenue for the year ending June 30, 1871, $91,146,776; for the current fiscal year partly estimated at $71,794,991; and for the next fiscal year estimated at $8,984,226.

The question arises, how far the estimates of expenditures will be increased by additional appropriations by Congress. It is not probable that any material change will be made in the aggregate appropriations for the current fiscal year, while our current receipts are largely in excess of estimates. This is caused to some extent by the importation of goods in place of duty-paid goods destroyed by fire at Chicago. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a reduction of expenditures for the next fiscal year as compared with this year of over nineteen millions. But this is explained mainly by the exclusion from the estimates of premium paid on bonds and premium received on gold, which balance each other. The estimates are based upon the appropriations required by existing laws. They can be, and ought to be, diminished in several important branches of the public service. The abolition of the franking privilege, the reduction of the public printing, the reduction of the internal revenue service, a close scrutiny of the pension list, a careful limitation of appropriations for public buildings, and a general cutting off of expenditures that grew out of the war, but have survived the war, would enable us to repeal other taxes without injury to the public service.

On the other hand, the wants of a great and growing country like ours exercising new powers, extending daily its influence into new regions within our own limits and into far distant countries, where civilization is more and more influenced by commerce with us, all these compel a gradual increase of a just and proper expenditure. Such an increase does not indicate extravagance, but it indicates growth, health and strength.

There is another clause of a nominal increase of expenditure which operates slowly and silently, but as surely as the march of invention and civilization; it is the changing of the purchaseable power of moneys. Since the close of the war we were paying interest at the rate of 7.3-10 per cent. Now we can readily borrow at five per cent, and are now negotiating for a still lower rate. Our currency approximates a specie standard, and the Government is strong enough to resume specie payments at any moment—time being only a question of domestic policy, as it affects debtor and creditor, producer and consumer. The banking system is so generally distributed that it furnishes a uniform currency, and only awaits the mandate from the Government to maintain it at par with gold and silver. We can easily pay off the national debt in thirty years, and yet at each Congress repeal and reduce the taxes.

The Committee on Finance concluded that fifty millions, including the sinking fund provided by law, should be applied to the reduction of the debt, and that this sum, added to $275,675,175, or the sum of $325,675,772, should be the basis of our revenue reduction.

The customs revenue since 1867 show an increase of over ten million dollars, and yet during that period duties were repealed that yielded twenty millions per annum. It is apparent that the customs duties for the current year will exceed last year, and there is no reason that the increase will not continue during the fiscal year. The receipts from Customs from the 1st of July, 1871, to the 1st of March, 1872, are $146,771,000. At the same rate the receipts for the fiscal year aggregate $226,061,500, or fourteen millions in excess of the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The internal revenue for the next fiscal year is estimated at $119,500,000; viz., spirits, $50,000,000; tobacco, $36,000,000; fermented liquors, $8,500,000; banks and bankers, $5,000,000; gas, $3,200,000; adhesive stamps, $16,000,000; penalties, $500,000; other articles, $300,000. This don't include the residuum of the income tax for 1870, which will make good the secretary's estimate of one hundred and twenty-six millions. The proceeds of the sale of public lands, etc., is estimated at thirty-one millions, making a total of three hundred and seventy-three millions, or fourteen millions in excess of the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate, and one hundred millions in excess of the estimated expenditures. Applying fifty millions to the reduction of the debt, there is still a surplus of fifty millions, which should be the extent of our revenue reduction at this session.

The fear that high duties would lessen our foreign commerce is met by its steady growth. The imports in 1869 were $414,256,245. In 1870 they were $462,875,665. In 1871 they were $618,757,518. The exports in 1869 were $451,960,115. In 1870 they were $499,092,173. In 1871 they were $562,548,651.

The increase of the internal commerce was much greater than the foreign, and it is now expanded at four thousand millions dollars. The falling off in our merchant marine on the ocean is caused by the substitution of our wooden vessels, and for internal commerce railroads are rapidly taking the place of the canals. Since free foreign built vessels were admitted to American registry, both for internal and external commerce, at a reasonable rate of duty, this would not only encourage the building of American iron ships, but would secure healthy competition in our internal and coasting trade, now absolutely protected by our navigation laws. If the wisdom of our protective policy is to be tested by experience, I insist that it had been proved a wise policy by the actual condition of our country.

There is no doubt but that changes are demanded, improving the condition of our finances. Taxes must be reduced with the wants of the public service. But every industry called into existence by our policy, every laborer, every capitalist, every city, village and hamlet, and community of farmers, laborers or shopkeepers whose industry is employed by reason of your policy, may demand that changes be made with a careful reference to the industry, capital and skill employed in the development of your country. In making a reduction of the revenue, it should be done to give the greatest possible relief, and give the least injury to any industrial industry fostered by our laws. It has been conceded that internal taxes should first be repealed. The worst of these taxes have been repealed; but there still remain special taxes, which make it necessary to keep revenue officers in every county of the United States. These special taxes are on whole sale and retail dealers in spirits, tobacco and beer, on banks and bankers and gas. Many of the stamp taxes are imposed on the production of matches, medicines and the like. Others are on the sale of property and on commercial paper, and all involve the employment of a multitude of agents for the sale of stamps. While productive, they are annoying, expensive of collection and easily evaded. If the special taxes on spirits, tobacco and beer can be consolidated with the tax now levied on the manufacture of these articles at the distillery, brewery and manufactory, and the special taxes on gas and bankers be repealed, we can dispense with the vast army of revenue officers and concentrate the attention and surveillance of the internal revenue officers to places where whisky, tobacco and beer are made. If we can dispense with the stamp taxes, the whole system of internal taxes will disappear, except the excise taxes on whisky, tobacco and beer, which, by common consent of both producer and consumer, are recognized as proper objects of taxation. The taxes on circulation and deposits of National banks do not enter into our internal revenue system. They are rather regarded as a fund from which to pay the expense of printing the bills and maintaining the system. The excess collected from this tax over these expenses may properly be regarded as a return payment for a franchise. This tax is collected directly by the Treasurer of the United States, and should be retained. If it is deemed best to retain this tax, as against other banks and bankers, it may be collected in the same way and by the aid of bank examiners.

In advance of a definite measure dealing with internal revenue, I am prepared to say, without committing any one else, that we can and ought now to repeal all internal taxes except that on whisky, tobacco and beer, and if necessary to simplify them. The income tax expires with the collection of the tax of 1871, which, on all personal incomes, is assessed during this month. Experience will convince the body of our people that a system of national taxes which rests the whole burden of taxation on consumption, and not one cent on property or income, is fundamentally unjust. While the expenses of the national Government are largely caused by the protection of property, it is but right to require property to contribute to their payment. It will not do to say that each person consumes in proportion to his means. This is not true. Every one must see that the consumption of the rich does not bear the same relation to the consumption of the poor as the income of one does to the wages of the other. As wealth accumulates, this injustice in the fundamental basis of our system will be felt and forced upon the attention of Congress. Then an income tax, carefully adjusted with proper discrimination between income from property and income from personal services, and freed from the espionage of our present law, will become a part of our system. If these changes in our internal revenue laws are made, it will reduce the internal taxes thirty-one and one-half millions or from $126,000,000 to $94,500,000. But this reduction of taxes will be accompanied by a reduction in our expenditures, not less than $25,500,000; and if the new regulation as to the whisky tax should prove practicable, there will be a much greater reduction. This will leave us a net loss of revenue of thirty-nine million dollars, and with a margin of twenty-one millions dollars for the reduction of tariff duties.

Upon what articles and upon what principle shall this reduction be made? The House of Representatives proposes to repeal the duties on coal and salt, articles largely produced in this country, and on tea and coffee, which are not procured in this country. The three duties collected on these articles were: on coal, $538,375; salt, $1,175,587; tea, $8,322,994; coffee, $10,969,698; in all, $21,006,056, or just the amount we are able to repeal. Why single out these articles for special repeal? The whole quantity imported last year was 431,108 tons. The amount of bituminous coal produced in this country last year is estimated at fifteen million tons, and of anthracite at nineteen million tons, or an aggregate of thirty-four millions tons, so that the imported coal is less than one and one-half per cent. of that consumed. The whole benefit of this repeal would inure to the benefit of Nova Scotia, and not to any part of our country. The cost of production of domestic coal fixes the price, and the only effect of repeal will be to raise the price of foreign coal for the benefit of Nova Scotia miners and land owners, or, more especially, for the benefit of American speculators in Nova Scotia. It will not appreciably inure to the benefit of our consumers. To the precise extent that repeal increases the importation of foreign coal it will diminish the mining of our own. Finding our vast market open and free to them, they will force the production in Nova Scotia and divide the profits between their land owners, their miners and their sailors. Our industry will be diminished to the same extent without benefitting our consumers. Again, free coal will have the same effect upon Nova Scotia that the reciprocity treaty had in Canada. It will give them the benefit of our markets without the burden of our high house producers. It will make the annexation of those kindred countries impossible. Again, it is a gross injustice, not only to our miners, but to our shipowners. By settled policy of our navigation laws, no foreign vessel can carry our coal from Philadelphia to Boston, but they can from Nova Scotia to Boston. It is said a foreign vessel can carry cheaper than ours. Thus you discriminate in favor of Nova Scotia by allowing their products to be carried in the cheapest vessels in the world, while our miners must ship in an American vessel. You must repeal your navigation laws before you can make coal cheap. You must repeal before you can make coal cheaper. You cannot carry domestic coal there, and yet Boston at the same moment insists upon the navigation laws and upon the repeal of duty on coal. Again, so far as the duty on coal is concerned, it is only claimed that it may slightly reduce the cost of coal consumed northeast of New York. It cannot affect the price elsewhere; for, without a duty, foreign coal will not be used south-west of New York. Again, England has the benefit of our navigation laws and our duties protecting their industries. Coal is the finished product of the miner as much as cloth is of manufacturers. How can you convince the miner that he should not have the benefit on coal when you demand it on cloth?

So with salt. Salt is largely produced in this country. It is chiefly a product of the interior sections, where the manufacturing industry does not exist. The chief source of supply is at Syracuse, New York, at Saginaw, Michigan, and at Pomeroy, Ohio. It employs 15,000 persons and twenty million dollars capital. It is an absolute necessity of life. This industry must be maintained in war. For our foreign supply would be imperilled by any maritime power. The domestic supply is ample and the product is cheap. It is sold in every domestic market at less than one cent per pound. Our fishermen, who must compete with foreigners, have their salt in effect duty free; for they are paid a drawback of duty on all they use. It is a western product, and its production, transportation and use represents labor. Every part of it is labor. The raw brine costs nothing but the labor of purifying. It is labor in the form of salt. If labor is to be protected, why should labor-producing salt be excepted? There is now a duty on salt of eighteen cents per hundred pounds, or less than one-fifth of one cent per pound. If all textile and metallic fabrics must be protected, why not salt? If you look for revenue, it yields over one million, with little cost and absolute certainty. If you look to protection to labor, what duty gives protection more properly than the duty on salt? The duty on salt does add to the cost of the article on the sea coast, but does not affect the price in the West. But if duties are to be levied only on articles of manufacture of the East, how long will they stand it?

The revision of the tariff must be treated as a whole. Free coal and free salt means free iron and free woolens. Whether we regard the duty on coal and salt as a revenue duty or protective duty, they ought not to be entirely repealed, and therefore the House bills ought not to pass.

As to the duties on tea and coffee, their repeal is simply a question of revenue. The repeal of either of these duties in some cases has cheapened the daily meals of nearly every family. The House of Representatives has shown its desire to make tea and coffee free by passing bills for that purpose, but it is manifest that if this is done, we must postpone for the present all other reductions of duty.

I now come briefly to consider the measure proposed by the Committee on Finance. Instead of repealing entirely the duties on coal, salt, tea and coffee, we propose a large reduction on them. We reduce the duties on lumber, rice and lead and other articles. The raw product of industries on which the present duties are excessive, are left untouched to the free list, and we propose a reduction of ten per cent. of duties on most textiles and metallic fabrics. The reduction proposed is $22,587,553; but we may fairly anticipate the lessening of expenses and the increase of importation as will reduce the loss to the revenue to $21,000,000.

Mr. Sherman discussed the general principles of protection and free trade, claiming that the former should be maintained as the true policy and foundation of our national prosperity, and closed by stating that the Committee on Finance was of the opinion that now, when so many taxes are repealed, there ought to be a general reduction of duties on taxable and metallic fabrics, and that this reduction should be at the rate of ten per cent. which is about the rate of the aggregate reduction of tariff duties. We expect to encounter the opposition of those who favor the maintenance of the highest duties on foreign competing fabrics and those who would abruptly disturb our industry by a sudden and radical reduction of duties, but they must fix a free trade standard, and perhaps both classes of opposition will unite in repealing the purely revenue duty on tea and coffee.

If this is done, we can repeal other taxes with safety to the public service, and he would then vote for striking out the ratable reduction on textile and metallic fabrics, and then called for the yeas and nays on his amendment to place tea and coffee on the free list, when

Mr. FERRY (Michigan), by unanimous consent, called up the House bill extending the time for the completion of the Portage and Lake Superior Canal, which was passed.

HOMESTEADS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. LOGAN called up the bill to enable honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows to acquire homesteads on public lands of the United States, when the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

SOUTHERN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. SCOFIELD, the Committee on Commerce was instructed to inquire into the motives and extent of the objects of the Southern Improvement Company, which is alleged to be seeking to monopolize the transportation of oil from Pennsylvania to the seaboard.

PRINTING CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. BEATTY, from the Committee on Printing, announced that the Committee had prepared a bill for printing Congressional proceedings, and which would reduce the expense one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year; but notwithstanding this, the proprietors of the *Globe* are busy lobbying to get passed on Monday next the Senate bill, which would give them fifteen thousand dollars more than the work was worth.

LAKE ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

The House then resumed consideration of the Senate bill extending the time to Wisconsin to complete the Lake St. Croix Railroad.

Mr. KETCHUM gave the hour he had to close the debate to the friends and opponents of the bill.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) replied to the point made by Mr. Conger as to the old States having secured all the public lands within their limits.

Mr. STRONG said if anything would revive the Democratic party, it would be its presumed opposition to land grants and presumed support of them by the Republican party.

Mr. DUNNELL supported the bill.

Mr. HAY (Illinois) wanted his constituents to know that under the rules he had but two minutes in which to oppose the Bill. He referred to the statement of Senator Logan that it was an extraordinary chapter in American legislation was the land grant legislation in Congress. The Randall amendment required the State of Wisconsin to refund all moneys received from timber cut and sold on these lands, or from stumpage or penalties of trespassers.

Mr. TYNER opposed the bill and said it was in the interest of swindlers.

Mr. HAZLETON advocated the bill and said its defeat would benefit the Northern Pacific Railroad, the greatest monopoly in the country.

The discussion was closed by Mr. STEVENSON in opposition to the bill, who urged that this road was not needed; that it was a mere speculation. The lands were worth $15,000,000 and would build a railroad twice over. The reason the road had not been built before was that the company had been waiting for the lands to increase in value.

The House proceeded to vote on the bill and amendments.

The first vote taken was on the motion by Mr. Eldridge to strike from the amendment reported by the committee the sentence forbidding the construction of said road on land granted to any line of which other lands might be selected by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or as granting any coal lands. The motion was agreed to—yeas 84, nays 83.

The next vote was on Mr. Killinger's amendment requiring the rails used on the road to be of American manufacture. Rejected—yeas 52, nays 112.

The next vote was on the substitute offered by Mr. Ketchum, providing that all lands granted by Congress in 1856 and 1864 for the construction of the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, such grants having expired by limitations, are declared forfeited to the United States, and shall henceforward be subject to homestead entry and settlement under the homestead act of the 20th of May, 1862, and that no part of such lands shall be selected by or inure to the benefit any railroad company under an assumed grant by the United States, and that no land embraced in the grant to the St. Croix Railroad Company shall in any case revert to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and repealing all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this provision. This is the clause about the Northern Pacific Railroad was added to the substitute.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the substitute was adopted—yeas 94, nays 85.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Ambler, Archer, Arthur, Beatty, Biggs, Bingham, Braxton, Buffinton, Burchard, Burdett, Carroll, Clark (New York), Coburn, Coughlin, Crebbs, Critcher, Crossland, Darrall, Davis, Dickey, Finkelnburg, Fanker, Garfield, Getz, Golladay, Griffith, Haldeman, Hanks, Harmer, Harris (Virginia), Havens, Hawley, Hays, Heaton, Holman, Kelley (Pennsylvania), Kendall, Kerr, Ketcham, Killinger, King, Lewis, Lowe, Manson, Marshall, McClelland, McIrvey, McIntyre, McKinney, Mercur, Merriam, Merrick, Monroe, Morgan, Niblack, Packard, Packer, Perry (Ohio), Porter, Randle, Randall, Read, Rice (Kentucky), E. H. Roberts, Robinson, Rusk, Shanks, Shoemaker, Smith (Ohio), Snyder, Speer (Pennsylvania), Sprague, Stevens, Stevenson, Storm, Stowell, Strong, Sypher, Turner, Tyner, Tyson, Van Trump, Voorhees, Wakeman, Whiteley, Whitthorn, Williams (Indiana), Wilson (Indiana), Wilson (Ohio), Winchester and Wood—94.

Nays—Messrs. Averill, Banks, Barber, Beck, Beveridge, Bigby, Blair (Mich.), Blair, (Mo.), Brooks (Mass.), Buckley, Caldwell, Clark (Texas), Comingo, Conger, Conner, Cotton, Crocker, Dawes, Donnan, Dox, Dubois, Duell, Duke, Dunnell, Eldridge, Farnsworth, Foster (Mich.), Frye, Garrett, Goodrich, Hall, Hancock, Handley, Harper, Hazleton (Wis.), Hazleton (S. J.), Hoar, Hooper, Houghton, Lampert, Lansing, Leach, Lynch, McCorpick, McCrary, Mitchell, Moore, Negley, Orr, Packard, Parker (Mo.), Peck, Pendleton, Perry (N. Y.), Peters, Platt, Poland, Price, Rice (Ill.), Rogers, Sawyer, Sargent, Scofield, Seeley, Sherwood, Shober, Slocum, Smith (N. Y.), Snapp, Speer, George Stoughton, Sutherland, Taffee, Thomas, Townsend (N. Y.), Townsend (Pa.), Twitchell, Waddell, Waldron, Walden, Warren, Wheeler and Young—85.

The bill as thus amended, was passed, and the title changed, on motion of Mr. KETCHUM, so as to read, "An act to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Wisconsin, &c., and to reserve the same under the homestead laws for actual settlers."

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the correct title would be, "To grant these lands to the Northern Pacific Railroad."

The House adjourned.

The session to-morrow is for debate only.

ST. LOUIS.

Attempted Revolt in the Penitentiary.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A revolt in the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City was discovered and frustrated yesterday without serious results. As the prisoners were going from their cells to breakfast yesterday morning, Pat Duffy, who murdered Fred Osterhaven in St. Louis over a year ago, broke from his gang and ran into a shoe shop. He ascended to the roof, and, armed with a knife and an iron bar, defied his pursuers. He was shot in the arm and captured. Charley Clark, a mulatto, armed with a huge knife, essayed to assist Duffy, but was felled with a bludgeon and secured. Some forty convicts were in the plot, and from a paper which was found, their plan contemplated the overpowering of the guards, firing the various shops, forcing the gates, robbing the office, and a general escape. The timely notice and the vigilance of the officers, however, prevented any concert of action on the part of the prisoners.

SECOND EDITION.
Four O'Clock.

HARRISBURG.

The Evans Defalcation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

Foreign Railways.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

Unused Railway Tickets.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, PA., March 15, 1872.

THE EVANS DEFALCATION.

The Chairman of the Evans Committee has received the following dispatch:

Philadelphia, March 15, 1872.—To Hon. Jas. L. Graham, Chairman of Evans Committee:—In the New York *Sun* this morning appears a letter dated "Harrisburg, March 11," signed "Justice." In this letter the entire amount of money received by Evans is accounted for by charging it to a few individuals by name—among them myself. It seems to me that the writer of this letter should be brought before your committee at once. He has made grave charges, and professes to give just the information your committee was appointed to obtain. As one of those named, I feel an especial interest in knowing who he is, and having him placed on the witness stand. Having already been before your committee and stated under oath that I know nothing of the disposition of the money, it is quite unnecessary for me to repeat that so far as these charges refer to myself they are without a vestige of foundation or truth.

[Signed.] W. H. KEMBLE.

SENATE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION BILL.

The Speaker said before the Senate the Constitutional Convention bill, with the information that the House refused to concur in the Senate amendments.

Mr. STRASO moved to postpone it till Tuesday, giving notice that he had another proposition to offer. Agreed to.

VOTING ON STOCK SHARES.

Mr. NAGLE introduced a bill giving every share of stock in incorporated companies one vote, any increase of shares to be divided *pro rata* among the stockholders. Passed.

FOREIGN RAILROADS.

Mr. WALLACE introduced a resolution reciting allegations that certain foreign railway companies have purchased leases or are organizing lines in the Commonwealth without authority of law and without the payment of taxes due and payable by our laws, and authorizing the Auditor General and State Treasurer to examine the facts, to take steps to protect the interests of Pennsylvania, and report to this Legislature. Adopted.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Governor's nominations for trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital were unanimously confirmed.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.

Mr. GRAHAM introduced a bill for the protection of sheep and taxing dogs in Harrison township, Allegheny. Passed.

UNUSED RAILWAY TICKETS.

The bill making railroad companies liable for payment to the purchaser of an unused portion of a ticket purchased with the *bona fide* intention of traveling the whole distance upon the same was passed.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

NEW YORK.

Erie Railway Exhibit.

Mayor Hall's Trial—Election Frauds in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, March 15, 1872.

ERIE RAILWAY EXHIBIT.

The *Herald* publishes an exhibit, which shows that there has been a steady increase in all departments where frauds could be perpetrated, since the time when Gould and his associates became connected with it. The contingency expenses, which in 1867 were $52,509.86, in 1869 increased to $146,029.52, and in 1871 to $199,252.43. The General Superintendency amounted to $113,461.51 in 1867, and in Jim Fisk's year it jumped to $167,280.28. The issue of stock ascended from twenty-five millions to eighty-six millions, and of this sum there is actually said to be a deficit unaccounted for of fifty-one millions covered up in some ingenius way by those who have had access to the Erie books. The item of agents and clerks, which in 1867 was $611,711.12, increased until in 1871 it was $1,173,629.22. The amount set down as increase for conductors, baggage masters and brakemen was over four hundred thousand dollars. The Board of Directors were yesterday examining the books, but no publicity has been given to their proceedings. The official financial exhibit is soon expected.

The official report of the Directors of the Erie road states that the earnings of the company from November, 1871, to date, were twenty-one millions, against seventeen millions for the previous year.

The Executive Committee of the Erie road report its liabilities as follows: common stock $78,000,000; preferred stock $8,536,900; funded debt $26,458,500; consolidated mortgage bonds, not sold, $3,386,000; total, $116,381,216. The company owes in addition for supplies, labor and loans, $5,683,674; holds leases of other roads, the annual rents of which are $1,717,000; the income of which exceeds the rental, and holds as collateral for loans, etc., securities of various roads and companies to the amount of $98,806,400. Rumor says the earnings are one million dollars in excess of the expenditures.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

Upon the opening of the Hall trial to-day, the counsel for the prosecution said that owing to the death of a juror, the first thing necessary would be to discharge the present jurors, then have an extension of the traverse. The counsel for the defense said there was a grave doubt whether the Court could extend its term further. After discussion the Court extended its term until Tuesday next when the Court meets on Monday, the power of extension will be discussed.

It is now said that an entirely new line of procedure will be adopted in the Hall trial. New witnesses will be summoned and the old ones discarded.

WHEN THE TROUBLE COMMENCED.

Mr. Greeley, in his paper to-day, says it was when Grant turned his back on himself by removing men whom he at first appointed to office from this, and from other States, when approved, and filling their places with factionists, that all the trouble was created or dissatisfaction expressed.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN BROOKLYN.

A mass meeting of citizens was held in Brooklyn last night, at which the report of the Reform Committee was presented, showing up the frauds in the election of November last. Addresses were made by prominent citizens.

THE TARIFF.

A meeting of the paint and color manufacturers was held yesterday, at which a protest was made against the proposed alteration in the tariff, and the free list was condemned. A permanent organization was effected.

THE VOUCHER THIEVES.

Judge Cardoza to-day set next Wednesday for the trial of Haggerty and Baulch, accused of abstracting city vouchers, provided Ex-Controller Connolly appears against them; otherwise the prioners will be bailed.

ARRIVED.

The Holsatia, from Hamburg, and the Ville de Paris, from Brest, have arrived.

KANSAS.

The Medicott Murder Case.

LAWRENCE, March 15.—Mrs. Anna C. Ruth, charged with being accessory before the fact in the murder of her husband, Isaac M. Ruth, by Dr. John J. Medicott, was brought before Judge Bassatt on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The prosecuting attorney announced that since the decision of the Supreme Court, the admissibility of Ruth's letter, written on the evening of his death as evidence of her complicity under the present developments of facts, was impossible, and he did not desire to retain her in custody any longer. She was therefore discharged.

KENTUCKY.

Suicide—Newspaper Suspended.

LOUISVILLE, March 15.—John Koehnker, Sr., committed suicide to-day by swallowing a large dose of cyanide of potassium. He was an old and well-known organ builder and musical instrument repairer, having followed that business here and in Louisville the past thirty years.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENDED.

The *Evening Sun*, a daily paper, suspended publication, leaving the *Evening Ledger* the only afternoon paper in the city. The *Sun* has been published about six years.

CINCINNATI,

Illegal Collection of Income Tax.

CINCINNATI, March 15.—A petition was yesterday filed in the United States Circuit Court by Thomas Spooner, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, asking that a writ of *certiorari* be issued to the Court of Common Pleas commanding it to send to the United States Court the record and proceedings in the case of Nixon vs. Spooner, on an action to recover twelve hundred dollars, collected as income tax illegally, as is alleged, because the plaintiff's income was derived from a salary as County Treasurer, as such being an officer of the State of Ohio.

FOREIGN.

The Washington Treaty.

Secretary Fish's Reply to Granville's Note—Bohemian Diet Dissolved—Prussian Budget Passed—Probable Italian Cabinet Changes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE REPLY TO GRANVILLE'S NOTE.

LONDON, March 16.—Copies of the reply of Secretary Fish to Earl Granville's note were communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs yesterday, and to Minister Gladstone last evening. The reply of the American Government, though friendly, is firm and unyielding, and calls upon England to submit to the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration the question as to whether the claims for consequential damages shall be admitted and discussed by that board.

LONDON, March 15.—In the House of Commons to-night Disraeli alluded to the public anxiety to know the nature of the American reply to Granville' note, and again asked the Government if it could be laid before the House.

Gladstone replied that a cabinet meeting was to be held to-morrow, at which the answer of Secretary Fish would be considered. After that moment he would report on the subject, but it was impossible to do so now.

Horseman gave notice that in case of further negotiations with the Government of the United States, he should ask her Majesty's Government that nothing be accepted as final until sanctioned by Parliament.

COMMERCIAL TREATY ABROGATED.

LONDON, March 15.—Earl Granville announced in the House of Lords to-night that he had received official notice from the French Cabinet of the abrogation of the commercial treaty.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION.

The Fenians are making preparations for grand demonstrations throughout Ireland in favor of amnesty on St. Patrick's day.

[Signed.] W. H. KEMBLE.

FRANCE.

MURDERERS OF HOSTAGES.

PARIS, March 15.—The Commission of Pardons has rejected the appeals of Fedel, Questi and Girard, murderers of hostages under the Commune.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

A grand dinner was given at the Italian Legation yesterday, Minister Washburne and the principal representatives of European powers were present.

THE CENSUS.

The taking of the census of France will begin on the first of May.

ITALY.

PROBABLE CABINET CHANGES.

ROME, March 15.—It is thought that Depretis, Minister of Public Works, Correnth, Minister of Instruction and Iostogroli, Minister of Commerce, will soon resign.

MAZZINI'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Mazzini took place yesterday, attended by great crowds.

AUSTRIA.

BOHEMIAN DIET DISSOLVED.

VIENNA, March 15.—An Imperial decree has been issued dissolving the Diet of Bohemia and ordering elections immediately for a new diet, which is convoked for the 25th of April.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIAN BUDGET PASSED.

BERLIN, March 15.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has passed the annual budget. It shows a surplus of 14,600,000 thalers, and makes 44,000,000 applicable to the reduction of the public debt.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of Illinois Republican State Central Committee.

Chicago, Ill., March 15.—The Republican State Central Committee met in this city to-day and called the Convention to meet at Springfield, on May 23. The basis of representation will be the Republican vote cast at the last election in 1868—one delegate for every four hundred votes and one for every fraction of one hundred and fifty.

Charter Election in Titusville, Pa.

TITUSVILLE, March 15.—The most exciting charter election ever held in this city came off to-day, the contest being between Dr. W. B. Roberts, Republican, and W. T. Neill, Democrat. The real issue of the canvass was public improvement, and the way to hold it. It became imperative to sell some of the oil. I made an offer to sell some oil at the market price, four dollars per barrel, and Mr. Day stated that he would take it, provided I can assure my friends making the offer, I did not feel at liberty to forfeit my word, never asking who the oil was for.

My only reason for selling at all was the fact as stated above. That it was an error I am willing to admit, and I can assure my friends that I regret it sufficiently to prevent its occurrence again. My interests are identified with those of the people of the Oil Region, and I am willing to stand or fall with them. Hoping this explanation may be satisfactory,

I am respectfully yours,
JOHN MAWHINNEY.

—Titusville Herald.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—A large and highly delighted audience was that which assembled at the Pittsburgh, to witness Mrs. Chanfrau's most admirable rendition of the character of "Dora," in Charles Reade's drama of "Masks and Faces." Mrs. Chanf

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SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼.

THE *Tribune*, *Herald* and *World* all unite in saying that Grant won a victory in New Hampshire. So be it.

FOR honestly kept accounts, an honest Auditor will do; for dishonest accounts and fraudulent transactions, an Auditor with an elastic conscience is best suited. As Governor Geary already knows this, we mention it only for general information.

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the Japanese visitors are to favor our city with a visit in order to inspect our various places of industry. They will be made welcome, and every opportunity will be afforded them to glean such valuable and varied knowledge of mechanical arts, as they could obtain no where else in the country.

THE persons so far named as *possible* candidates for Congress from this county are Hon. James S. Negley, our present worthy member, Major Russell Errett, Hon. James L. Graham, Hon. D. N. White, and Col. James M. Cooper. It is uncertain, as yet, whether any of them are real aspirants, as they have not made the fact known, and we make the statement wholly on rumor.

AGAIN JUDGE CHASE rises to the surface, and once more in his old role as an aspirant for the office of President. His friends, whose numerical strength has been dwindling down steadily during the past several years, propose to meet in convention at Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the 18th proximo, to organize another national party of Grant haters, and with the illustrious Chief Justice at their head to make fight for the office of President.

THERE is no other Spanish "crisis" promised, or threatened, we presume we ought to say, before the third one in as many weeks. KING Amadeus begins to fear that one of these days this sort of thing may become troublesome, and he is therefore disarming the National Guard and concentrating his regular troops around Madrid, looking forward to the use of their services in defending his throne. What a pity some good, strong man were not King.

TRUMBULL charged Conkling with influencing the New York appointments. Conkling denied the charge, and asked that the matter, including Trumbull's record in the item of appointments, be investigated, that it might be seen who recommended the greatest number of applicants for office—the accused or the accuser. Thereat, Trumbull, and all his friends, raised a howl and denounced Conkling for wasting the time of the Senate. Did they fear the investigation would prove Morton correct when he charged that 163 officials owed their appointment to Trumbull?

KING AMADEUS finds his seat on the throne of Spain an exceedingly uncomfortable one. He has enjoyed very little peace of mind or rest of body since he assumed the task of bringing peace out of chaos, to the turbulent citizens of the distracted kingdom. It has been given out that he has sickened of his situation, and desires to abdicate in favor of some one more willing to walk on thorns and live in torture, all for the sake of wearing a crown. A revolution is about to break out, and if it assumes any formidable proportions, it may prove the last feather that will break the back of the liberal young ruler.

AGAIN the friends of Evans and Governor Geary are trying to divert the attention of the citizens of Pennsylvania from the guilty fugitive, by telegraphing sensational lies to the New York papers. It does, seem to us that the bottom of the Evans steal could be found in a few days. Let the Committee put his Excellency John W. Geary, and his lately appointed Auditor General on the stand, and see if they cannot tell who has the stealings. It will do no harm, try it as an experiment. The people are becoming impatient, and demand that this infamous robbery be laid bare, and the guilty punished. We call upon Senator Graham to hurry up the work before his Committee.

OUR GOVERNMENT'S reply to Earl Granville's note on the Alabama claims question, has been received in England and officially communicated to the people and authorities. As already announced, it was framed in a cordial and friendly spirit, but yet was couched in language at once both dignified and unyielding. It leaves the question of consequential damages to be settled by the only tribunal that has jurisdiction in the case—the Geneva Board of Arbitrators. England, in the stock of sober sense that she must have acquired since her outburst of indignation over our bill of damages, must now more calmly look on the situation and feel that "what can't be cured must be endured." It looks very much now as if no serious trouble will arise in the settlement of our claims against Great Britain, as good temper appears to prevail all around.

SENSIBLE SENATOR WILSON advised the Senate to stop bickering and bandying epithets, and otherwise wasting the time of the body, and go to work. It would be well enough to have said he could be heeded, particularly in New Hampshire where the more Grant's name is used as a battle cry, the stronger his cause and the party become. Surely the opposition are wasting much time and energy in their vain endeavor to make headway against the tide setting in from all parts of the country in favor of the President. Wilson, and that of Wisconsin, has spoken loudly and long, along with Indiana, Ohio, South Carolina and the other States in which conventions have been held. The way of the "liberal" is hard, and that of the "possum" is still harder. We trust Trumbull and Schurz will stop speechifying and electioneering, and permit the Senate to apply itself to work. They have made a miserable failure in their effort to disrupt the party and defeat Grant.

THE *Post* with its usual dull-sightedness calls the enthusiastic meeting of Irish protectionists held on Thursday evening a "mysterious affair," and thinks that to discuss the question of Free Trade, is like carrying coals to New Castle. Well, we think so too, but at the same time confess that the readers of the *Post*, if they take any stock in the doctrines it promulgates, need a little enlightenment on the subject. It is easily to conceive that the Irishmen who have armed themselves with the weapons of good, sound and convincing arguments in favor of a fair and liberal protection for home industry, and valiantly set themselves to fight the Free Traders, have two objects in view. The first to punish England; the second to protect themselves and all who to-day earn a comfortable competence by the sweat of the brow. They realize that the capitalists of Great Britain, and such, who more than any other, compose the ruling element, are responsible for the continuation of the wrongs inflicted on Ireland, and are the parties benefitted by the cheap labor system which holds down the laboring classes of their country. They are unwilling that these men should prosper at the sore expense of their own labor and that of their fellow citizens in this country, and as an act of revenge they should oppose their inroads upon our industries. But, while revenge is sweet, they are aware that in opposing Free Trade they protect themselves and their interests. If the ports of the country were thrown open to-morrow, free to the manufacturers of Europe, not six months would pass ere the laboring classes would be plunged into the depths of misery and starvation. They would be thrown idle upon the streets, and the golden, prosperity which they enjoy to-day, would be blasted and at an end. Nor would they be alone in their trouble. All classes, from the millionaire to the humble hod-carrier, would alike experience the hardships entailed, if a system of Free Trade should be inaugurated. And yet such journals as the *Post* think that the country should tear down the perfect barrier of protection to our industries, and invite competition between the starving pauper laborers of Europe and the sovereign-like, independent workingmen of America. God forbid that their ideas may ever be crystalized into fixed realities.

THE GEARY-BRIGHAM COALITION.

It is not long since this community was treated to a series of lectures touching upon all the blessings to flow from a strict observance of the moral law, dwelling persistently upon the great necessity for National, State and municipal "reform" in politics. A certain editor gained for himself among the credulous and unsuspecting a degree of credit, for his supposed devotion to the cause of reform in politics and politicians, to which, developments since made would appear to indicate, he was not entitled. For instance, it has not been unknown to us, that this editor has established a character as one of the chief lobby members at Harrisburg, and frequently lent his *valuable influence and time*, in the interest of bills, in which few, if any of his readers would find anything to approve. The men this editor has denounced, time and again, as unworthy of the regard of an honest man, are now the chosen darlings of his heart. He advises with, and consults those whom he has denounced as corrupt and dishonest office holders. He seeks the companionship of men from whom his charge is not withdrawn, that their positions were purchased with money; yea he has voluntarily sought the reconciliation with such magnates, even at the price of his boasted independence, if not indeed of his very manhood itself. He has promised to say no more against those who despise his contumely, as much as they scoff at and spit upon his boasting and his egotism. He has stooped to that "Ring" which he has so often denounced, bowed the head, begged pardon, and "bent the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift might follow fawning." What is the sequel to this deceit, and this worse than obsequiousness? The editor has made himself "a laughing stock," in his vain efforts to conciliate those whom he denounced as knaves, has humiliated, sold himself and all for—nothing, absolutely nothing. Finding himself still distrusted by the leaders of the party, owing to his past record of treason to every cause in which he has been enlisted, he has sought at least an enfeebled hand, which is but too glad to reward his services.

We would like to ask this editor, who prates so often on "honesty in politics," and raises his hands in holy horror over the crimes of the politician and the office-holder, what his frequent trips between Pittsburgh, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, during the last three months meant. Were his lips not dumb he could tell us what proposals have been passing backward and forward, through himself, between Geary and Evans, the faithless Governor, and the swindling agent, on the one part, and the Auditor General on the other. He could tell us just what amount of money he, as the subagent of George O. Evans and John W. Geary, has tendered to compromise the defalcation of his principals and bosom friends. Has the arrangement been made; can the editor tell us? Has Evans succeeded in blinding the eyes of our officials, and has Geary been relieved from an examination on the witness stand, through the efforts of the untiring editor? Will he not tell us all he knows? Did his appointment, by the grateful Geary, to the Auditor Generalship depend upon his successful negotiation of the above *swindle*, aye SWINDLE, for by it the State would have lost a quarter of a million of dollars? Or, is his reward the result of faithful, though unsuccessful labors in behalf of his friends Geary and Evans? Do tell us, for we really wish to know.

But where does the "reform" begin and end in this last "departure" of the editor? Has he foreworn his promises made two short years ago? Has he forgotten the honied words he uttered in the name of the dear people? Has he forfeited at one stroke the good name he established in the minds of the baker's dozen of men who thought him a second Cromwell, who had arisen to dissolve the Rumps and Rings of the country? Oh! "*tempora mutantur, tempori parendum*," says our virtuous editor.

Well, we would like to know whether he will take the "reform" principles with him into the Auditor General's office, or these new ones, derived from late association with Geary and Evans. And further, we wish he would tell us whether Geary likes the former better than the latter. We have nothing further to say at present, but just so soon as our brother editor shall be fairly warned in his seat, we have THREE more questions to ask him, and we hope he will be able to continue that benignant smile, for which he is so much admired, whilst he is pondering them and preparing the answers which will never be made. We congratulate the State that it is now to have an officer so pure in heart, that he can be really called blessed; and so shall the State be blessed in the beautiful and complacent official, who will be able to preside with so abundant a store of *otium cum dignitate*, that though the storms and clouds may gather around his smiling brows, his rest will not be racked, for all will be peace (we hope.)

And then his dawning greatness will begin to appear, and by and by our Editor may be thought and spoken of, not only as an honorable member of that famous "quadrilateral" of independent and daring souls which is to brave the ordeal, and burst into fragments the Republican party, but also as a possible candidate for higher honors, yea even the glories of the White House, and all because he helped Geary and Evans out of their troubles and all for the sake of "reform" too. "Blessed are the ignorant, for they shall know nothing."

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

EDITORS GAZETTE: In your editorial of the 12th inst., you say that if the proposed division of Alleghen county is consummated, "Pittsburgh will be without a Congressional representative, as it will go into both conventions only as a weak minority."

When has Pittsburgh been without a representative? The city has had the Congressman for over twenty years, and yet Pittsburgh has been in a "weak" minority in every convention held in that time?

Is it not *excessive modesty* to claim for Pittsburgh that with only three-fifths the population required for a representative, that she shall, as a matter of *right*, have the Congressman all the time? If, as the writer believes, the interests of the boroughs and county are identical with Pittsburgh interests, then it is immaterial where the Congressman resides. If their interests are diverse, is it not rather "strong" to claim that the other two-fifths of the district shall have no representative?

I can see no very serious objection to the proposed division, believing that in the Allegheny county Congressmen Pittsburgh, as the business centre, will have two reliable representatives, no difference how the county is divided.

But if it is important to have the city all in one district, then your suggestion to make the city with the South Side boroughs and contiguous townships one district, is a good one.

Before a second Congressional election is held the city of Pittsburgh will include the boroughs of Ormsby, St. Clair, Allentown, East Birmingham, Birmingham, South Pittsburgh, Monongahela, West Pittsburgh, Temperanceville and the townships of Lower St. Clair, Union and Charties. A territory more compact, and containing a larger population than the recent annexation. If the question was to be voted on at the next election it would be carried in the affimative. The people are ready for it. These districts with the present wards would give a census population of 131,476—just 372 over one half the population of the county.

And it would make the city of Pittsburgh alone one Congressional district at the election of 1874. PITTSBURGER.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

NEW YORK is greatly puzzled to find relief for her crowded streets, whereas nothing is easier. Merely take half of the population—horses, wagons and people—and transfer them to the deserts of Philadelphia or Sahara, and the streets of New York would become at once less thronged.

MR. FRANK LESLIE has recently lent (?) his illustrated newspaper to the Democrats who have set an English caricaturist at work to malign and insult the Republican party, its actions and leaders, and now the New York *Tribune* comes out and says that "Mr. Frank Leslie has done good political service of late."

IN 1868 Genoa sent 20,000 emigrants to South America, and the Boston *Post* says: "We ought to have them here." For which diabolical desire the B. P. deserves to be hanged with a rope of maccaroni by an infuriated monkey, and to be tortured the while by the wails of those twenty thousand Genoese hand-organs, ornamented with Italian plaster casts of the culprit.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* says that Senator Wilson says nothing of the thousands of thieves under the administration who ought to be sent to the penitentiary. We presume that is because the administration has been able to keep them under, but if they should ever gain the upper hand, as they are trying so hard to do, they will be very quick to abandon their passive policy.

THE Chicago *Evening Post* wants to get rid of the responsibility of dropping the final "h" in Pittsburgh, by offering to say, Pittsboro, as the people say Edinboro. The suggestion is absurd; a great many people use the word "went" incorrectly for "go," but that is no reason why we should say that it is the Chicawent *Evening Post* which so sadly needs a spelling book and a school teacher.

IT seems that the French Assembly did not ask for information concerning the sale of arms by the United States in 1870, from our government. Mr. Sumner gave that as a reason for stirring the question up just now, but the French Assembly knows nothing about it. Nobody asked anything about it, and nobody cared until Senator Schurz thought he saw a way of getting at the persimmons with those long muskets. The persimmons scarcely seem to have been ripe, however.

WHEN Mr. Jefferson Davis had been elected President of an organization which threatened the overthrow of the nation, he is understood to have said that all he wanted was to be let alone. Now, when certain gentlemen abandon their old positions and declare themselves enemies of the wishes and principles of the Republican party, they pathetically ask, is it wise not to let us alone, inasmuch as we command so many votes and so much influence? We have no doubt it would be much pleasanter for those gentlemen if they *were* let alone, but it wouldn't do with Mr. Davis and it will not do now.

QUITE an excitement was created in unsophisticated Louisville the other day, by a member of a troupe of Japanese acrobats, who walked head over heels up the side of a long flight of stairs, turned a somersault at the bottom, jumped onto his feet and gave an animated little Japanese chatter. The opinion of the Louisvillians was that the man had fallen down stairs, made a miraculous escape and indulged in a little natural (to Louisville) profanity. The real state of the case was that the oriental was taking his accustomed indoor exercise, and chattered at the end because he had stopped at the ground floor, instead of going through to the cellar.

WE knew she would come again; we felt sure she could not stay away forever; we would have sworn that we had not heard of her for the last time. It is the girl full of needles to whom we refer, and she has taught us to see the truth of that line of the sublime Milton's, "Short retirement urges sweet return." She never goes away for a short time without coming back again, and there is a charming excitement about her reappearance, for no one knows but she will turn up next. Perhaps, however, she comes a little too frequently for her own interests just now, and we join with the Bard in saying: "Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence."

KENTUCKY furnishes us with a new wrinkle in the science of insult. In the good old times, when nothing was commonder, as an appetizer before breakfast, than a duel or two, the insults might be trivial, but they were delivered in person. It has been the good fortune of Kentucky, however, to inaugurate another plan. General Burbridge, in a card in a newspaper, publicly calls Mr. Evans, Republican member of the Legislature from Christian county, a sneak and scoundrel and invites a challenge. The disadvantage of this sort of insult is that nine-tenths of the people will believe that the insulter is anxious to give the authorities a chance to bind him over to keep the peace.

POLITICAL.

THE charter election in New York State indicate Republican gains of 3 or 4 per cent. over the State election.

THE Republicans at Kalamazoo, Michigan, have formed a campaign club, composed of men who are "enlisted for the war."

IN the last number of the Lexington *Caucasian* appears an article headed with a pistol, defining the one way to beat Grant if all others fail.

IT is reported in Jacksonville that Reed, ex-Governor of Florida, has been tendered a position on the editorial staff of the Washington *Chronicle*.

THE *Irish Republic* advises the Irish Republicans to stand by Grant, as the fairest and kindest man to all races that ever sat in the Presidential chair.

The Republicans having carried both branches of the New Hampshire Legislature, it is said that Mr. Chas. H. Campbell, of Nashua, will probably be President of the Senate, and Judge Asa Fowler, of Concord, Speaker of the House.

MR. JOHN L. THOMAS, Collector of the port of Baltimore, has written a letter declining to be a candidate for delegate to the National Republican Convention because he wants the convention to be composed of men who do not hold office. He expects that General Grant will be renominated.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Charles Francis Adams, supported by the opponents of Grant, would be elected President. He is a man of the most excellent qualities and the most admirable ability. The only objection to him that we can think of is that his father and grandfather were Presidents of the United States, and that he has a good many relations whom he might, according to his grandfather's precedents, appoint to office.

THE Cleveland *Leader* says: The Memphis *Appeal* has a curvature of the spine. Its ancient stiffness and uprightness of backbone have left it. The rebel inflexibility of its vertebral column has collapsed, and the "column" bends gracefully to every "possum" breeze that blows. It thus sweetly indicates the last "curvature": "To give the Democratic vote to a malcontent Republican would be no departure from principle." Of course not. How beswitching!

IF the editorials of the Democratic organ in Berks county, the *Logic*, are to be received as authoritative, the party there will not support the Labor Reform ticket. The *Eagle* prints an editorial on "the sacred right of bolting," in which it says plainly the Labor Reformers will never consent to the possum policy, and if concessions of the kind are asked at its hands by the National Convention the country will surely go for Grant.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says that in the face of the exposures made by the *Picayune* and other journals of that city, and the admissions before the Congressional Committee, that Governor Warmoth, as a heavy and controlling stockholder in the New Orleans *Republican*, and as a controlling party in giving printing contracts to the journals of the State, had given himself and other stockholders of that journal contracts which cost the State $560,000, the Governor has had the Printing Law amended in such a manner as to enable him to make himself other printing contracts, equally as burdensome to the tax-payers of the State as the old contract. The economy of the new law consists in its denying him the privilege of giving printing contracts to county organs." This is the "reformer" who is being so warmly welcomed by the other "reformers" just now.

THE *Chicago Times*, the leader of the Western Democracy, says in reference to the result in New Hampshire: The defeat is abundantly compensated by the moral which it affords. This moral is embodied in the obvious deduction that the Democratic party alone stands no shadow of a chance to prevent the reelection of Grant. The most hopelessly pig-headed Bourbon in the party must now recognize the fact that the Democratic candidate for President could not carry more than one-third of the electoral vote. It follows that the hope of rescuing the country from imperialism and corruption depends solely on the union of all the elements of opposition to secure this union and to achieve a victory which it almost assures. It is necessary that the Convention at Cincinnati shall recognize the wide and spontaneous expressions of popular approval that have been elicited by the selection of the candidate which was made at Columbus.

FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Feb. 2 relates this incident: Mrs. Ephraim, a widow who resides in the lower part of the house No. 774 Folsom, between Fourth and Fifth streets, attended a party last night, accompanied by her daughter, and, returning to their house about 2 o'clock this morning, they immediately disrobed themselves and retired. They occupy a bed-room adjoining which is a sitting-room, the window of the latter opening into a back yard of the premises. The bed is situated in the middle of the room, and the mother rested on the side next the sitting-room and the daughter slept next to the wall of the building. They had been in bed about an hour when the daughter, being only half asleep, felt something brush against her leg, which was hanging slightly over the couch, and involuntarily throwing out her hand, she was frightened into complete wakefulness by feeling the rough beard of a man under her touch. In her terror she grasped her mother, screaming loudly, and they were both horrified by the appearance of a man who crept out from under the bed on the daughter's side and who sprang over both of the frightened women and rushed into the sitting-room. The mother, knowing that the window of the sitting-room could only be opened from the outside, jumped out of bed, closed the door between the two apartments and locked it. The daughter then ran up stairs, aroused the people who resided there, and two men came down to their assistance, but found the man had made his escape through the window of the sitting-room. On investigation, it turned out that he had broken the dog-house and had used a portion of it to prop up the window, through which he had made his entry and exit. He was probably interrupted by the return of the ladies, and was obliged to conceal himself beneath the bed.

A BERLIN letter has the following: "The man who attempted the life of a German soldier at Luneville, has been arrested by the German military authorities. As his victim, though still very ill, has addressed a petition to the Emperor, begging that the criminal be pardoned, there is little doubt that his life will be spared. The German government have no wish to aggravate their relations with the French by painful *eclat* of an execution. Notwithstanding the reign of military law in the occupied territory, it is very probable that no lives will be taken, except where murder has been actually committed." The moderation of this conduct is the more conspicuous when compared with the language used by the Minister of War upon the treatment of German prisoners during the late campaign. Not all the German prisoners, General Von Roon said in a recent sitting of parliament, had been treated as though they had fallen into the hands of cannibals, but most had. The Minister at the same time felt it his duty to dispel the hopes of those who, deceived by rumor, might fancy that their missing relatives were not dead, but detained in unlawful captivity, even after the stipulated exchange of prisoners. The German government, he added, with small reliance on the promises of the French, had sent emissaries to all the places in which it was likely prisoners could be concealed; but as none had been discovered, the inference was that the missing men were dead, and had been buried without previous identification.

THE Boston *Globe* says: In these days when it has become almost a mania on the part of the legal fraternity to attempt to prove every murderer insane, a novel sensation is produced by the decision that proclaims O'Connor, the would-be assassin of the Queen of England, of sound mind and quite responsible for his actions. This is turning the tables with a vengeance, and it is a step in the right direction, though we fear it is likely to somewhat complicate affairs. If the sane system should obtain in this country, the amount of fine language and delightful contradictory medical testimony it would do away with, will be sad to contemplate. But if suggests a reform in one direction that may save much time and expense for the State; and that is, that every one accused of murder shall be examined, before his trial, regarding the condition of his mind, and if he be pronounced sane after due examination, the question of insanity shall be kept out of his trial. It has been said that genius is but insanity, and this has been brought forward as an argument that all men are insane; but when a man's genius takes the form of an enthusiasm for murder, when the assassin's eye in a fine frenzy rolling seeks a victim, it is just as well to ignore his possession of the rare gifts and to curb his inspirations in the speediest way possible.

The Baltimore *American* says: When Senator Schurz made his ferocious assault on the Secretary of War for an alleged violation of law in selling arms to American citizens who afterwards sold them to the agents of France, it was supposed that he really had some evidence on which his malicious charges were based. It now appears, however, that all his florid rhetoric was inspired by the loose, uncertain statements of irresponsible parties, whose names he is ashamed to mention. If the eloquent Senator would come over to Baltimore some day when a "whisky ring" case is being tried in the United States District Court, we would undertake to point out to him three or four gentlemen who would undertake to furnish him more evidence than he wants for a small compensation and on short notice. They have already furnished the data on which the New York *Sun* has convicted President Grant, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster General Creswell and several other officers of the Government, of perjury, bribery and illimitable larceny. They would make short work with the "arms scandal," and it is singular that up to this time they have escaped the notice of the Senators who are so sorely pressed for testimony to make out a case against the Secretary of War.

IT is not often that a theatre is the scene of actual crime—still less of bloodshed. A short time since, in England, however, a man was found hanging to the flies of the Alexandra Theatre, Sheffield, and in the dressing room by the unconscious body of a woman, covered with wounds, and by her side a blood-stained hatchet. The pair were identified as man and wife, Bradshaw being employed as watchman of the theatre, while his wife frequently stayed with him. There was a romance in the miserable man's life which accounted for the double crime. He had been long away in India, and found on his return his wife re-married, believing, or affecting to believe, him dead. When the first husband came back, she separated from the second one and rejoined Bradshaw; but jealousy and distrust continued to prey on the latter's mind. On a Monday night he went on duty as usual; and on the Tuesday morning following, the discovery was made of the half-murdered wife and the man self-killed. Mrs. Bradshaw was removed to a hospital where she has since died.

THE New York *Evening Post* says: The Grand Duke Alexis will find in Rio Janeiro, for which place the Russian frigate Svetlana sailed yesterday, still further amusements peculiar to that Spanish-American people, who combine the most debasing forms of "sport" and gambling with the consolations of Christianity. He has seen cock-fights and bull-fights presented in Havana on Sunday afternoon as the complement of church services in the morning. He should now see what is called a "religious festival" in Rio Janeiro, in which the worldly amusements are so intimately associated with pious rites that it is impossible to tell where one begins and the other leaves off. The authentic Brazilian translations of advertisements for these festivals read as if they were burlesques from irreverent pens. The following, for instance, is one found in Fletcher's work on Brazil: "High mass in the morning, after which brilliant horse-racing and fire-works in the evening." We dare say our young friend will appreciate the "brilliant horse-racing" as well as he did the Sunday Schools of Boston. They each illustrate a phase of foreign religious life.

IN THE worst days of debtors' prisons in England, imprisonment for debt was wholly illegal. When a creditor wished to incarcerate his victim, he obtained an order directing him, in the Queen's name to pay the debt. As he could not do so, he straightway succeeded in being guilty of disobedience to the Queen's command, and kept in jail until he obeyed it. Ludlow Street Jail, is apparently, becoming the Fleet Prison of New York city, and by much the same indulgence in legal quibbles. New York law permits the arrest of any one who has fraudulently incurred debt by getting articles for which he knew he was unable pay. The result is, that, whenever a debtor fails to keep his promises, his creditors can at once accuse him of fraudulent intent, send him to Ludlow street Jail and put his property in the hands of the Sheriff, where, of course, it is sold at a ruinous sacrifice. Some painful instances of legalized injustice have been revealed, which show that the jails, as well as the Judges, of Gotham need to be reformed.

A NOTABLE tragedian being engaged to play Macbeth at a country theatre, at the latest moment the man who was to represent the messager in the fifth scene of the last act fell ill. The prompter, however, was equal to the occasion. He got hold of a "super," an Irishman, whom he drilled to repeat the few ill-omened lines, and instructed him how to deliver them. When Macbeth was ready for him, on went the Irishman, and got bravely through his task:

"As I did stand my watch upon the hill,
I looked toward Birnam, and, anon, methought
The wood began to move."

"Liar, slave," cried the great tragedian, flying upon the terrified "super" and grasping his throat. Down on his knees dropped the messenger, gasping in his agony:

"Oh my sowl, sir, that's exactly what the prompter towld me to say."

The Naval Report on Iron Steamship Building.

In reponse to a resolution of inquiry from the Senate of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy has sent to that body a communication containing his views as to the means through which iron steamship building can be successfully established in the United States. The communication is a long one, but may be concisely summed up as follows: There should be established at proper points, in proximity to the materials used in iron shipbuilding, great establishments where the work can be carried on without having to pay profits to any but the immediate producers of the materials and the builders of the ships. Such establishments, he says, cannot be carried on without Government aid; and among such aids he mentions bounties equal in amount to the duties now charged on imported shipbuilding materials. He speaks also of a system of "sustaining encouragment" of the Government, and refers to the example of Great Britain, which nation has expended in subsidies in aid of her enormous steam merchant marine the sum of $86,000,000. Steamships, however, will not make commerce unless they are placed on the great lines of the world's traffic. This, Mr. Robeson says, ought to be done with the proposed American steamships. There ought to be coaling stations at convenient points—one in the Mediterranean, one in the West Indies, and one on the Isthmus of Panama. There should be a fleet of thirty steamers, which would cost from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars. They should have the contracts for carrying the American ocean mails. As to other forms of Government aid, Mr. Robeson says, it might be in the form of an advance of money or of bonds, or a guarantee of company bonds, and of these alternatives he commends the latter, as it would stimulate each company to do its utmost to work out its own success.

The foregoing, we think, presents all the material points in the Secretary's plan as sent to the Senate.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

On the Ice.

Maria Ann went to the front door, last evening, to see if the paper had come. She had been delivering a short address to me concerning what she is pleased to term my "social crossing style" of moving around. As she had opened the door she remarked, "I like to see a body move quick, prompt, emphatic,—that was all; but I heard some one bumping down the steps in a most prompt and emphatic manner, and I reached the door just in time to see my better half sliding across the sidewalk in a sitting posture. I suggested, as she limped back to the door, that there might be such a thing as too much celerity; but she did not seem inclined to carry on the conversation, and I started for my office.

"Right in front of me, on the slippery sidewalk, strode two Independent knights of St. Crispin. They were talking over their plans for the future, and as I overtook them I heard one of them say, 'I have only my two hands to depend on, but that is fortune enough for any man who is not afraid to work. I intend to paddle my own canoe. I believe I can make my own way through the world'—his feet slipped out from under him, and he came down in the shape of a big V. I told him he could never make his way through the world in that direction, unless he came down harder, and that if he did he would come through among the heathen Chinee,' and he was really grateful for the interest I manifested. He invited me to a place where lee never forms on the sidewalk.

"Then I slid along behind a loving couple on their way to see Madame Anna Bishop. Their hands were frozen together. Their hearts beat as one. Said he: 'My own, I shall think nothing of hard work if I can make you happy. It shall be my only aim to surround you with comfort. My sympathy shall lighten every sorrow, and through your path of life I will be your stay and support; your——,' he stopped. His speech was too flowery for this climate, and as I passed by she was trying to lift him up.

"Two lawyers coming from the court house next attracted my attention. 'Ah,' said one, 'Judge Foster would rule that out. We must concede the first two points. We can afford to do it if evidence sustains us in the third; but on this position we must make our firm stand, and ——,' his time was up. I left him moving for a new trial.

"I mused. What a lesson the ice teaches us. How easy is humanity controlled by circumstances—and the attraction of gravitation. What a sermon might be based—I got up and took the middle of the street to prevent further accidents."

PLAIN PRESCRIPTION.

There is no form of lung disease which cannot be cured by a timely resort to DR. KEYSER'S Lung Cure. Let it be understood that it is a strengthening and not a weakening medicine, that in no case of disease can it do harm.

It will purify and cleanse the blood of all impurities.

It is simple and plain in its principles of action, and it has rescued many a suffering invalid from the jaws of death.

The mode of operation of Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is fully explained in Dr. Keyser's Treatise on Chronic Lung Diseases, which will be sent free wherever it is ordered.

Dr. Keyser examines all his lung cases before treatment with his LUNG SOUND, the most perfect instrument ever devised for auscultating the lungs.

Price of Lung Cure, $1.50 per bottle or $7.50 per half dozen; to be had at the Doctor's Store and private medical office, 167 Liberty street.

LASSITUDE AND DEBILITY.

The relaxation of nervous energy which creates an indisposition to physical or mental effort, so strong as almost to amount to positive inability, and which we term lassitude, proceeds from a variety of causes. The principal of these are constitutional debility, heat of the atmosphere, coupled with humidity, climatic changes, and the prostration consequent upon a long illness. But whatever the cause, it must be perfectly clear that if the nervous system is unduly relaxed, something is required to brace it up. That something is Hostetter's Bitters which is universally recognized as the most complete and speedy recuperant of the physical forces in existence. It has been so thoroughly and widely demonstrated as to be a matter of positive certainty and familiar knowledge, that the Bitters will impart reliable tone to the physique, when shattered and wasted by disease, but will not, if taken at all systematically, actually compensate the constitutionally feeble frame for its deficiency of strength, and by infusing new life into a weak system, endow it with the health and vigor which nature denied it. The Bitters also enable the body to resist the enervating influences of heat, humidity, and changes from a temperate to a hot climate. It is on these accounts especially to be recommended to travellers and residents in the torrid zone, and persons subjected to abrupt transitions in temperature.

COLDS! COLDS! COLDS!

Why Suffer with a Cold?
Why Endure with a Cold?

When you can get a sure cure, immediate relief. Look at the list:

McDowell's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Dr. Arthon's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Dr. Simpson's celebrated Cough Mixture.
Allen's Balsam, Coe's Balsam.
Jayne's Expectorant, Ayer's Pectoral.
Wistar's Tar Candies.
Schenck's Pulmonic syrup.
And also a full line stock of Cough Lozenges.

JUST RECEIVED
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAILEY & C°

Chestnut & 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelers and Silversmiths.
FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES,
PLATED WARE.
Quality Guaranteed.
Goods sent by Express on approval.

Important to Housekeepers.

WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 Fifth Avenue,
Have received for the Spring trade a fine assortment of SOLID SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Also, a large stock of the best quality of SILVER-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS and KNIVES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
W.M. SEMPLE'S.
AT 18½ CENTS.

White India Twill,

A Superior Article for Aprons, a great bargain.

At 6½c., Fast Colored Prints, in short lengths.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Light Prints, } Best quality,
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints, } slightly
At 8½c., Fast Col'd Purple Prints, } imperfected.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Second Mourning Prints.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 12½, 15 and 18¾c., Plain and Figured Delaines, best quality.
At 25c., Plain and Corded Alpacas, all colors.
At 44, 55 and 62½c., Black Mohair Lustres, extra good bargains.
At 37½c., Bright Colored Plaids, double width.

AT $1.25.

White Bed Quilts,

Marseilles and Honeycomb, Large Size.

At 12½c., Linen Shirt Fronts.
At 6, 12, 18¾ and 25c., Gents' Silk Neck Ties.
At 50c., Embroidered Handkerchiefs, a job lot, all pure Linen—very fine quality.
At 50c., Ladies' Colored Kid Gloves.
At 50c., Ladies' White Merino Drawers—a great bargain.
At 12½c., Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 18¾c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose—extra heavy.
Some Extra Good Bargains in Ladies' and Misses'

Handkerchiefs and Lace Collars

ON COUNTER, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

SILKS! SILKS!

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S,

197 and 199 Penn Ave.

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

Full lines in the Best Makes, at the Very Lowest Prices.

COLORED SILKS.

In all the New Spring Shades of Pink, Blue, Brown, Scarlet, Green, Lavender, Pearl and Drab, suitable for Evening Dresses, Over-Skirts, Trimmings, &c.

Turquoise and Corded Satins,

In all Colors for Trimming.

New Spring Goods

ARRIVING EVERY DAY AT
RETAIL STORES.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth Streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Have Removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
(Opposite Wood street,)
AND OFFER AN
ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

CHEAPEST LUMBER IN THE CITY.

Hoop, Jones & Co.,

WHITE PINE,
Yellow Pine and Hemlock
FLOORING.
SIDING, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
65 and 67 Sandusky street,
(Adjoining Passenger Station W. P. R. R.)
ALLEGHENY CITY.
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 80 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
☞Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 15, 1872.

The demand for money during the day has been active and steacy. The easy condition of affairs immediately succeeding the quarterly statements of the National banks has given place to a marked pressure for loans, and an advance in rates.

There has been rather more than usual done during the week in local securities and generally at fair prices. The most noticeable change has been a heavy feeling in Columbia oil stock, which has sold down to $13 per share against $21 immediately after the January dividend. The production fell off quite materially for a week or two, and that, in connection with the heavy decline in crude oil, was quite enough to bring down the price of the stock. The production is improving again, but we think that the stock will sell lower than the present figures before there can be any material advance in the price of oil. There has been some demand for Allegheny Valley 7-30 bonds, with sales at 92¼ @92½.

Connellsville 6's are more sluggish, but are held at 86@86 and accrued interest pretty steadily. There has been considerable investment demand for Pennsylvania Central, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh guaranteed stock. The first named is selling at 58¾@59, and the Cleveland at 84⅝ or par of $50 per share. The Pennsylvania pays ten per cent. in half yearly dividends, the Cleveland 7 per cent. free of tax, quarterly. We can recommend both for investment purposes.

The New York market has been active and higher to-day throughout the entire list, and the volume of business at the Railway Board unusually large. Erie has attracted the most attention, and closes this evening at an advance of four dollars per share. The *Herald* published this morning a damaging exhibit of the affairs of the company, but it appeared to have had no effect at the stock boards. The rise is predicated upon an efforts to control the ensuing election for directors.

We clip from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* the following report of the Philadelphia market:

The gentlemanly and active "bears" pushed their advantages as industriously as they could yesterday, especially against the leading stocks, which they seem determined to force down to the lowest possible point. As these favorites of speculators will be the first to react after the artificial pressure to which they are now being subjected has been removed, it is not a mere matter of conjecture as to the movement against the leading stocks will terminate. Those now in the "bear" ranks will become ardent leaders of the "bulls," and inflate values much more rapidly than they are now depressing them. Pennsylvania was subjected to another sharp attack from the "bears" yesterday, selling to the extent of 6,800 shares at from 58¾ to 59, a fall of ⅝; allotments changed hands at 56¾@56¾, Of Reading, 3,500 shares were disposed of at from 56¾ to 57. Most of the transactions were at the lower figure, ¼ off; Oil Creek sold at from 36¼ to 37½, ¼ higher; Central Transportation advanced 1 on small sales; Camden and Amboy recovered ½; Lehigh Valley was ¼ stronger on inconsiderable lots. On the 7th instant the *Inquirer* informed its readers "that the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company would soon make an allotment of shares at par to the stockholders after the manner of the Pennsylvania Company. No good reason exists why the Lehigh Valley Company should not do this, for it is in every way a prosperous and well-managed corporation, and in a position to advantageously increase and in a position to advantageously increase its business by an augmentation of capital in the manner proposed." The official announcement of and rules governing this allotment may now be found in the *Inquirer's* advertising columns. With the taking up of the new allotments the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Company will amount to $24,000,000. The terms of subscription to the new stock are liberal in the extreme.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	114¾	114¾
" 1864	111¾	111¾
" 1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865 new	110¾	111
" 1867	112¾	112¼
" 1868	112¾	112½
10-40s	107¾	108
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
Gold	110¼	110¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	99	99¾
Do Scrip	94¾	94¾
Erie	39¼	42¾
Reading	113	113⅝
Lake Shore	92¾	93
Fort Wayne	97¾	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	113⅝	113¾
Chicago & N. W.	75¾	79¾
Do. Preferred	91¾	92¼
St. Paul, Common	59¼	59¾
Do. Preferred	79¾	79¾
Wabash	76	76¾
Union Pacific	36½	37¼
Ohio & Mississippi	45¾	46¾
Pacific Pail	61¾	62¼
West. Union Telegraph	71¾	71¾
Adams Express	95¾	96¾
American Express	74	74
U. S. Express	74½	74½
Wells, Fargo	76	76

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Thursday.	Friday.
Penna. Central	58¾	56¾
Penna. Allotments	56¾	56¾
Reading R. R.	56¾	56¾
Camden & Amboy	125¾	125¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾	58¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	36¾	36¾
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93¼	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¾	63
Philadelphia & Erie	26¼	26½
Schuylkill Navigation	16¾	16¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Ly '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Ly '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Ly '68	112⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112¼	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, March 15, 1872.

Gold a little firmer at 110¼. Loans were made at 2@4 for carrying. Clearances $18,500,000. Governments opened dull and steady, and at the close were strong and higher. Stocks opened steady, with Erie as the leading feature, opening at 40¾ on the first call, sold up to 41⅜, fell to 40¾, and then sold up to 44⅝. The rise in Erie has given impetus to the general market and prices have advanced from ½ to 1. Rock Island, New York Central, Lake Shore, Ohio, Union Pacific and Northwestern common have been the most active. In miscellaneous shares Canton advanced to 94, Panama to 100, Hannibal and St. Joseph common to 44⅝, and preferred to 64. The market closed steady. One hundred and forty thousand five hundred shares of Erie changed hands to-day. Southern bonds quiet and steady. Money was loaned as high as 1-32; latest if was 6@7 gold.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 111¾; do of '64, 111¾; do of '65, 112¾; do new of '65, 111¾; do of '67, 112¾; do of '68, 112¾; 10-40s, 107¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 94¾; Tennessee old, 68¾; do new, 60¾; Virginia new, 57; do old, 54¾; North Carolina old, 58¾; do new, 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Unions closed, 71¾; Quicksilver, 25¾; Adams Express, 96¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 75¾; American M. U. C., 7; United States do., 7; Pacific Mail, 62¾; New York Central, 99¾; scrip, 94; Erie, 38¾; preferred, 70¾; Harlem, 124; preferred, 125; Reading, 113¾; Michigan Central, 115¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern, 79¾; do preferred, 92¼; Rock Island, 113¾; New Jersey Central, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 46¾; preferred, 79¼; Wabash, 76¾; do preferred, 87; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 20; do preferred 57; Chicago and Alton, 117; do preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 46¾; C., C. & C., 88½; Burlington and Quincy, 136; Lake Shore, 93¼; Panama, 24¾; Illinois Central, 132; Union Pacific, 37¼; Central Pacific bonds, 102; Union, 91¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 15, 1872.

ASHES—Soda Ash continues scarce and firm at 7 cts for common and 8 for refined—an advance of at least sixty per cent. since the 1st of January. Ni-trate Soda unchanged at 3½; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—May be quoted at 5@6 for common to medium and 7@8 for prime to choice.

APPLES—In fair supply, and dealers generally report trade a little slow; however, prices are still maintained and no decline, especially for good fruit, is anticipated. Sales at $3,50@4,50 ₱ bbl for common to good, and $5,00@5,50 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—There is still considerable inquiry for the better grades, and, as the market is almost bare, the following are nominal sales at 28@30 for good to prime, and 31@32 for choice. Common butter is in good supply and dull.

BEANS—Prime to choice Navy, in small lots, quoted at $2,50@2,75 ₱ bushel.

BIRD'S EYE—We are reported sales, mostly in small lots, within the range of 5¼@9 cts, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is quoted steady at 4¾@4¾ ₱ lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at from $12 to $16 ₱ bbl, according to quality.

COUNTRY LARD—Sales at 8@8¼ cts.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet and unchanged; quoted at 20 cts by the car load and 24@3 cts additional for small lots.

CANNED GOODS—Quoted firm with an increased demand but prices are unchanged; Peaches, 2 ₱ 3 cans, $1,87; Tomatoes, $4,50@5; Corn, $3,00@3,50; Pumpkin, $2,00@2,25. No change to note in

HOME NEWS.

Letters held for Postage Yesterday.—Mrs. M. M. Slaven, Sandy Creek Pa., 3c; I. & H. Bowman, Philadelphia, 3c; Mrs. Rosa Kennedy, Newton, Ind., 3c; Miss Mary E. Johnston, Saltsburg, Pa., 3c; Jos. Piche, Cleveland, Ohio, 3c; Wm. Greinee, Cleveland, Ohio, 1c.

Foreign Exchange.

Many of our readers, we have no doubt, purchase Foreign Exchange daily. It is important that you should buy your exchange from a reliable house, so that no trouble will be experienced on the other side by your friends in getting your drafts honored. Among the monied institutions of our city, there is none that we can recommend with more pleasure than the house of Max Schamberg, No. 163 Smithfield street. Mr. Schamberg is one of our neighbors, a perfect gentleman, reliable in business transactions and a citizen of the very best. He understands his business thoroughly, and always gives satisfaction. Those wanting exchange should give him a call, and we think satisfaction will be given.

Death of City Engineer Moore.

This morning we are pained to announce the death of H. J. Moore, Esq., who has been for a number of years past City Engineer of Pittsburgh, which sad event occurred last evening at his residence, Forty-fourth street, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Moore was an exceedingly clever and meritorious gentleman. The possessor of a fine education, a master of his scientific profession, a man of travel and experience, and yet an unassuming native in manner, he succeeded in endearing himself to all with whom he came in contact, either in the social or business circle. He was one of the most popular and efficient of our municipal officers, and his death will cause much mourning in this community where he was so well known and so highly respected.

Coal Exchange Meeting.

The Coal Exchange held an adjourned meeting yesterday morning, at the rooms, No. 14 Smithfield street, John F. Dravo in the chair, and George F. Miller acting as Secretary.

The new bill proposed by the Tripartite Bridge Company, which so alters the provisions of the present State law as to allow a bridge merely five feet in hight with a span of six hundred feet, was under consideration. A resolution adhering to the former action in reference to the bill was unanimously adopted.

The following resolution was also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we will oppose any change of charter of said bridge, and will insist upon the fullest protection of our rights to an unobstructed highway.

Educational.

The Annual Teachers Institute of Allegheny county, will meet on Monday, April 1st, at the usual place, the Fourth Ward School-house, Pittsburgh, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Teachers, directors, and friends of education generally are invited to attend. Professor Lewis B. Monroe, of Boston, Mass., Prof. E. E. White, of Columbus, Ohio, Prof. Loos, of Bethany College, West Va., Prof. Harvey, State Commissioner of Schools in Ohio, and other prominent educators, will be present during the week to give instruction. It is the aim of the County Superintendent and Executive Committee to make this the most practical as well as most instructive Institute ever held in Allegheny county.

By order of the Executive Committee. SIW.

Soups!! Soups!

Those who wish to enjoy a delicious dish of soup of any and every description should examine the advertisement of D. M. Jenkins, Esq., 26 Fifth avenue, and they will find a list from which they will be able to make a selection that will suit their taste, however fastidious it may be. Indeed there is enough to suit all tastes however varied. Epicureans will be more than gratified with the good things that are on hand for them at No. 20 Fifth avenue. All the goods that Mr. Jenkins offers his patrons are new and fresh and of the very best quality. In addition to all the articles found in first class family a grocery, Mr. Jenkins has a very fine stock of the best wines imported into the country, and of which he peciaity. Let our readers call and or themselves, and they will find to be as we have stated.

Probably Fatally Injured.

Yesterday morning Anthony Huntingdon, an employe at Keeling & Co.'s Coal Works, in Birmingham, met with injuries which it is thought will result fatally. He was standing on the platform at the foot of the "incline" attending to his business, when a couple of coal cars broke loose from the "chees house" at the top of the hill. He was showing an empty car along the track and did not observe the loaded cars coming down. They collided with the car at which he was working by which he was knocked about fifty feet away. His right thigh was fractured in two places and his left leg broken below the knee. He was picked up and taken to his home, where he received medical attention. The physicians thought amputation necessary, but the victim's mother, a widow lady, objected to that process. Last night he was lying in a critical condition.

General sympathy is felt for the sufferer and his relative by the community, as he was the only support of his mother and two sisters.

Fraternal Festivities.

One of those delightful occasions which, as they recur, become more and more dear to the participants are wont to remember as the times when dear ones seemed to grow more dear; when the ties of friendship and love which bound one to the other seemed to become almost absolutely indissoluble, one of those inexpressibly pleasant occasions was that of a social gathering at the residence of Mr. Richard Knowlson, in West Liberty, Lower St. Clair township, on Tuesday afternoon last. The invited guests, about sixty in number, were members of the St. Clair U. P. and the Knowlson M. E. churches, nearly all of them living from the youngest grade of the congregations mentioned. The immediate occasion for this goodly gathering was the fact that the Rev. E. E. Jones, pastor of the Knowlson M. E. church, had just completed his second year with that charge, and he was about to leave to attend the Annual Conference. The older people of the place had, a couple of weeks previous, enjoyed a similar reunion at the same place, and now the young people came together for the purpose of testifying their love and appreciation of their pastor and friend. A bountiful collation was furnished by the good host and hostess of the occasion, to which every thing in their power to make the affair a pleasant one to all, being accorded, in return, the satisfaction of knowing that their endeavors in that direction had met with the amplest success.

Town Lots in Prize Packages.

An article in the current issue of the *Real Estate Register* of this city, under the above caption contains some very severe strictures on the "schemes" and "plans" of disposing of lots adopted by some of our dealers, from which we make the following extract:

"Last week, we made some allusion in our Monetary and Real Estate column to certain demoralizing practices recently introduced by some of our real estate dealers, tending to degrade our profession to the level of a confidence ... We imagine that the movement has already ... estate agents, against the whole proceeding, whether in the shape of a "cash premium," a "chance to get your money back and a lot into the bargain," a mansion in Belgravia, a tavern in Bunglown, a wheelbarrow or a jack knife. All such expedients are alike discreditable to their projectors, and damaging to the property they wish to get rid of. They are dishonoring to a useful and responsible profession, and their promoters must either abandon or consent to hold the same relation to legitimate business that the "bushwhacker" does to the regular soldier.

Moreover, some of these schemes are plain violations of the criminal law, and their "managers" must not feel aggrieved if they are called to account by District Attorney Bayne, to whose good offices we affectionately commend them, not forgetting that other terror to evil doers, United States Attorney Swoope, who, no doubt, can find here means to swell the regular monthly decrease of the debt by the amount of two or three lottery licenses."

The *Register* is a class paper, wholly devoted to the growing business of Real Estate in this city, and if its grounds are good for the above language, we commend it for its fearless, ... spoken tone.

Found Dead in a Brick Yard.

About seven o'clock yesterday morning, a man, who was afterward recognized as a vagrant, who seemed to have no home and no occupation, was found dead in the brick yard of Samuel Kier, on Second avenue, near the Birmingham bridge. Coroner West was notified, and held an inquest, James Hendle, a brick-presser employed at the yard, testified that at about seven o'clock yesterday morning he came to the shed, and found the man lying there; he was alive at the time, but was vomiting and seemed very drunk. He spoke to him, but received no answer. Thinking the man was only drunk, he left him, and between eight and nine o'clock he found him lying on the ground, dead. Witness had seen deceased about the yards for the past three months. Deceased had told him that this name was Thomas Moran, that he was twenty years of age, that he came from Philadelphia, and was a horse tamer and horse clipper. He never had any money, got his meals as he could, slept in the sheds on the sand floor, and seemed to have no friends in the vicinity.

John Redman testified that he, in company with deceased, had been in the habit of sleeping in the brick sheds, since last Christmas; first saw deceased about Christmas, when he commenced sleeping in the brick sheds; they slept there together every night since; first name of deceased was Thomas, but was never told his last name; last night deceased seemed well, and made no complaint; they went to sleep as usual; about daylight witness awoke and was cold; he stirred the fire, and about that time a man came in from the Connellsville railroad; he had a bucket of water with half a gallon of whisky in it; the deceased was awakened, and the two men drank the whisky in about five minutes; each had four drinks, but the witness took the largest drinks; witness went to sleep again and awoke about half-past six, and when he awoke deceased was frothing at the mouth; he called help and lifted him up but he was dead before they got him raised; witness felt no bad results from the whisky, and did not think it was poisoned.

Dr. E. Donnelly testified to the opinion that death resulted from intemperance and exposure. A verdict to that effect was rendered by the jury.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

Third Day's Session—The Episcopacy Question Decided—Reception of Ministers—The Missionary Work—One Term for Presiding Elders—Delegates to General Conference—Three successful on First Ballot—The Conference of Laymen—and Their Delegates.

After an hour's devotional exercises led by Dr. C. A. Holmes the conference commenced its business session at nine o'clock.

The Secretary read the minutes of Thursday's session which were approved.

The Bishop presented a circular from Church Extension Society which on motion was referred to the Committee on Church Extension.

On motion of Rev. T. N. Boyle, 10 o'clock was fixed as the time for electing delegates to the General Conference.

FRATERNAL DELEGATES.

On motion a committee of three were appointed as delegates to Pittsburgh Conference Evangelical Association of North America, now in Session in Pittsburgh. Drs. Cox, Moffit and Endsley were appointed.

The report of Committee on Conference Boundaries was received and adopted—the report stating it was not expedient to make a change.

THE EPISCOPACY—A COMPROMISE.

D-s. Nesbitt and Baird withdrew the paper and substitute on Episcopacy, presented Thursday, and presented the following resolutions as a substitute:

Resolved, By the Pittsburgh Annual Conference:

First, That it is inexpedient to change the Discipline in respect to the term of the Episcopal office.

Second, That it is expedient to either modify or so interpret Episcopal ordination as to make it indisputable, that the Episcopacy, as we hold it, is only an office, and also that our ministerial orders are but *two*, not *three*.

Third, That it is expedient to divide the church into Episcopal districts, assigning an Episcopal officer to each district, for its special supervision, during a term of four years, yet so that this arrangement shall not in any way interfere with the Bishops in making their own plan of presidency in Annual Conference as now.

Fourth, That it is expedient to take measures to transfer the support of the Bishops from the Book Concern to the people, but to do this only in part, not all at once, so that the transfer shall be completed within three or four quinnenial terms.

The resolutions were adopted.

This compromise cut off the debate and disposed of that question much more easily than had been anticipated.

ADMITTED INTO FULL CONNECTION.

The class of the second year were called and their characters passed. The Bishop delivered an earnest and impressive address, setting forth the high and holy calling upon which they were about to enter—how it stood above all others—and urged upon them to fully consecrate themselves to this work, and they should not be satisfied with climbing a few steps in the pyramid of sacrifice, but must climb up, redeeming time. He closed with an earnest exhortation to those who would become efficient laborers in the vineyard of their Master, and touchingly referred to his own experience as a preacher.

The disciplinary questions were then asked, the names called, and all were received into full connection.

The following are the names of the class: W. N. Webster, H. J. Smith, J. A. Danks, E. R. Jones, J. W. Toland, E. D. Holley, J. W. Fouts, Nelson Davis, O. S. Bachtell, D. J. Davis, B. T. Thomas, N. Stewart, T. J. Kurtz, J. H. Henry, Theodore Flith.

Revs. S. S. Miller, of St. Louis Conference, and A. M. Gregg, of Missouri Conference, were received by transfer. Dr. H. W. Baker, formerly a member of this Conference, but who had located, was re-admitted.

Rev. E. P. Jacob, also from the local ranks, was re-admitted.

The time having arrived for the election of General Conference delegates, Revs. Cox, Boyle, C. W. Smith, H. C. Beacom, and Burt, were appointed tellers. The Secretary called the list of members, and all having voted, the tellers retired. On motion it was decided that the tellers count the votes before the time of adjournment, to meet again at 2½ o'clock.

The Bishop announced that the Conference was entitled to nine delegates—as there were 261 preachers on the roll.

The committee on church periodicals, Revs. J. N. McAbee and M. L. Weekly, reported that no reduction could be made in price of church periodicals, but recommended that some of the books should be issued in cheaper form. Report adopted.

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY WORK.

Mrs. Bishop Kingsley, President, and Mrs. A. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, were introduced to the conference. Mrs. Kingsley then presented the claims of the society to the Conference. She urged the organization of auxiliary societies in the different churches. They now number 145 fields for work by the opening up of ways in India and China. No man missionary could preach to the women in India, and women were needed to gain access to their homes. Missionaries in both places had written in praise of the society. The society, organized three years ago with eleven members now numbered thirty-three thousand members; their little paper commenced two years ago with an edition of two thousand, now had twenty-three thousand subscribers. They had sent out nine missionaries and were supporting eighty native women as Bible readers, and had three Orphanages. She closed urging the ministers to give their assistance in extending the work.

Mrs. Thomas, Secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Auxiliary society. There are connected with this society twelve auxiliaries in the Allegheny churches. In the seven months since the society was organized they have collected $1218.24. They have distributed 388 copies of their paper, and have 979 members.

Rev. S. M. Hickman, chairman of Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, reported, recommending that the delegates to the General Conference be requested to use their influence to have the society incorporated with the parent body, and constituting it to the members of the conference. Adopted.

Bishop Simpson also made some remarks commendating of the society and urging its claims upon the ministers.

IN MEMORIAM.

The committee on Memoirs presented an interesting notice of the labors of Rev. James Henderson, who had died during the past year.

On motion of Rev. A. L. Petty the Committee were ordered to arrange to hold a memorial service on to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

RECOMMENDING DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Revs. Jno. Williams, H. L. Chapman. C. A. Holmes, A. L. Petty, and S. H. Nesbitt, signed the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That we request the General Conference to inquire into the propriety of introducing a section into the Discipline, providing for the holding of semi-annual District Conferences, to be composed of the traveling and local preachers of the District, with one layman from each charge: the said conferenence to be a court for the trial of local preachers; have authority to license men to preach and recommend them for the admission to the Traveling Connection, and to make arrangements for the best interests of the work in the District. The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDING ELDER'S APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. J. L. Dees presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That our present Presiding Bishop and his colleague, who hereafter may preside at the sessions of this Conference be, and are hereby requested to continue no brother in the Presiding ... beyond one regular term of the office, ... that they re- ... served ... rate, or in some other office or ...

The time for adjournment having arrived before a vote was taken, on motion, the time was extended. The resolution, after some explanatory remarks from Dr. Deems, was adopted. After singing "Praise God," and benediction by Rev. J. Drummond, adjourned.

Afternoon Session.

Conference assembled at two and a half o'clock and was opened with singing of hymn and prayer by Rev. P. K. McCue. The Assistant Secretary, Rev. J. R. Mills, read the minutes of the morning session, which were approved.

CONTINUED ON TRIAL.

The second disciplinary question "who remain on trial?" was taken up and the names of E. J. Smith, E. M. Williams, W. L. McGrew, A. C. Johnson, J. R. Sease. Wm. L. Slutts, John R. Thompson, Mahlon J. Slutts, Hugh W. Stewart, John A. Hunter, Jas. H. Baker, Wm. B. Barens, Wm. Rader, Wm. Paregoy, A. V. Galbraith, R. B. Mansell, E. Snyder, Wm. Cummings, Wm. Pittock, John J. Wilson, were called and characters passed. Ephraim Snyder was discontinued at his own request.

THE DEACONS.

The fourth question "who are the deacons," was next taken up, and the names of Silas T. Mitchell, John J. Sleppy, M. C. Harris, John R. Keyes, W. McIntyre, C. H. Pelt, C. W. Miller, J. W. Miles, Wm. D. Sease, T. W. Anderson, B. F. Beazell, M. M. Sweeny, were called and characters passed and continued as deacons.

ELECTED ELDERS.

The fifth question, "who are elected to elders' orders," was the business, and the secretary read the names of E. B. Webster, J. F. Core, H. H. Pershing, L. B. King, B. E. Edgell, Isaiah S. Winters, John F. Huddleston, James M. Swan, Harold B. Walters, S. W. Horner, W. B. Grace, J. E. Williams, John T. Riley, S. H. Cravens, were called and their characters passed.

John A. Hunter, John A. Wright, Benjamin Rogers, John Hunter, John Henderson, Wm. Davis, James Hyatt, Thomas Suckup, John H. Wilson, Wm. T. Koonley, Wm. Danford, were proposed and elected to the Order of Local Deacons.

THE ORPHANAGE.

Dr. Wm. A. Davidson, Chairman of Committee on Methodist Orphanage stated that James Kelly, of Wilkinsburgh, had offered to donate ten acres of land at Edgewood, on condition that they would raise sixty thousand dollars to erect thereon, and then presented the following report:

First, That we gratefully accept Mr. James Kelly's proposition.

Second, That to meet the conditions of said proposition che Conference now appoint an agent to secure $60,000 for building purposes, &c.

Third—That a subscription be taken up among the members of the ministerial and lay conference, now in session, to pay the salary and expenses of said agent one year.

Fourth—We recommend for your adoption the following charter:

Accompanying the report was a copy of the charter setting forth the objects and government of the institution.

On motion of Dr. J. Drummond the report was ordered to be printed and considered at some future time.

ADMISSION TO CONFERENCE.

M. C. Grimes, who was a member of the class of the second year, and who was not present in the morning, was called forward, and having answered the disciplinary questions and character being passed was elected to Deacon's orders.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The tellers on election of Delegates to General Conference reported that 227 votes had been cast, making 114 necessary to a choice. The ballot had resulted as follows:

*S. H. Nesbitt	192	D. L. Dempsey	98
*I. C. Pershing	147	C. A. Holmes	97
*John Williams	135	S. F. Minor	95
J. W. Baker	110	J. S. Bracken	85
A. J. Endsley	109	R. L. Miller	68
Wm. Hunter	102	H. Miller	60
Joseph Horner	101	W. B. Watkins	53

The remainder were scattering.

The Bishop announced Rev. Drs. Nesbitt, Pershing and Williams as having been elected, and ordered a second ballot to decide upon the remaining six to be chosen.

The ballot was at once entered into, and after all the members had voted, Dr. Baird moved that the Tellers be instructed to count the votes and seal the result until it was reported to Conference this morning.

This motion was voted down—the inference being that the Tellers could do as they pleased about announcing the result.

The Conference then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock, Dr. Miller pronouncing the benediction.

The second ballot resulted in the election of four delegates as follows: J. W. Baker, 123; A. J. Endsley, 117; Joseph Horner, 123; Wm. Hunter, 115.

A third ballot will have to be taken this morning to elect the remaining two.

LAY ELECTORAL CONFERENCE.

The delegates to the M. E. Lay Electoral College assembled yesterday morning in Arch street church. Upwards of two hundred delegates were present.

A temporary organization was effected by calling Col. Weyand, of Beaver, to the chair, and appointing John McCracken, of Stebuenville, R. J. Toms, of Armagh, Pa., and Geo. R. Riddle, of Allegheny, as Secretaries.

A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the credentials of delegates called for.

A committee, consisting of one delegate from each District was appointed on permanent organization, after which the convention adjourned until two o'clock this afternoon.

The Conference reassembled at two o'clock by President Weyand.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following for officers:

President—R. E. Sellers, Pittsburgh.

Secretary—John McCracken, Steubenville.

Assistant Secretaries—A. W. Kerr, John D. Landley, W. Tipton.

Messrs. S. H. Baird, J. W. Carter, W. B. Lindsay, M. Meyard and M. A. Ross were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Credentials reported 197 members of the Convention.

The report was approved and the election for delegates to the General Conference was then proceeded with.

Messrs. J. W. F. White, Alex. Bradley, J. H. Walters, W. H. Kincaid, C. J. Albright, C. Aultman, John Hunter, Moses A. Ross and John Adams were nominated.

While the tellers were out counting the votes, Messrs. Dr. Turnest, J. H. Walters and R. C. Wilson were appointed delegates to the Ministerial Conference.

Mr. S. H. Baird, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported as follows:

Resolved, That this Conference having submitted to the church the question of Lay Representation in its law making council, and this question having been affirmatively decided by vote of ministry and laity; and whereas, this electoral conference is assembled in to give effect for the first time, and the privilege conferred on us by electing delegates to the next General Conference. Therefore

Resolved, That in the character and uniform purity of our Episcopacy, the church has occasion for profound gratitude to God; that we are entirely satisfied with our Episcopacy, as it is now regulated, and believe and believed that it is necessary to our peculiar organization, we recommend our delegates to the General Conference to oppose any alteration of the discipline with reference to this office.

Resolved, That as Methodists we adhere to that form of church Economy which provides for Presiding Elders with suitable districts, believing their labors to be promotive of good to the church, and urge that the present rule of the discipline on that subject be retained.

The report was considered *seriatim* and adopted save the last resolution which was voted down by a vote of 78 to 69. Subsequently this action was reconsidered and the resolution adopted.

Resolved, That as laymen in the Methodist Episcopal church within the bounds of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference we hereby declare that we have alterable attachment to Methodism—its doctrines and usages, and reviewing the past history of the church, and noting her progress and triumphs, we proclaim our faith in her ordinances and institutions as the noblest agencies under God for the elevation of mankind and the salvation of the world.

The tellers now returned and reported that the 192 votes had been cast, making 97 necessary to an election. Mr. Albright, of Cambridge, Ohio, was the only one chosen.

A second ballot was taken; 145 votes were cast—73 necessary to a choice. J. W. F. White received 39, Alex. Bradly 70 and J. H. Walters 31.

A delegate moved to elect Mr. Bradley by acclamation, as he only wanted three votes of the requisite number. This was agreed to almost unanimously.

Messrs. John Hunter and J. W. F. White were elected alternates by acclamation.

Rev. Drs. Holmes and Miller, of the Ministerial Conference, were now introduced, and delivered the fraternal greetings of that body.

A motion was made that the Lay Conference meet this morning in the Sprin- ... at 8 o'clock and request the Bishop to address them. Carried.

A vote of thanks was then passed for the hospitalities tendered, and the Kay Conference adjourned.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE President of the Pittsburgh Conference, Henry Palmer, is at present visiting several of the city churches officially.

REV. J. W. BAIN, of New Castle, will conduct services morning and evening to-morrow in the Second U. P. Church, Allegheny.

REV. DR. WALDEN, of the M. E. Book Depository, Cincinnati, will preach in the North avenue M. E. Church to-morrow morning at ten and a half o'clock.

J. GREGORY, pastor of the Second Methodist church, Allegheny, who has been quite ill for several weeks, is again at his post, in improved health and in good spirits.

REV. BISHOP SIMPSON, owing to ill health, will be prevented from occupying the pulpit to-morrow, which will be a source of general disappointment to church-going people hereabouts.

At special services held on the first Sunday in March in the Temperanceville M. E. Church, Rev. R. T. Miller, pastor, the congregation secured $1,200, which relieves the church of all debt.

REV. S. J. CROWE, of the Reformed Presbyterian church, will preach, under the auspices of the Eleventh Ward Mission, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening in the hall of the Eleventh Ward public school house, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial welcome extended to all.

REV. JOSEPH R. KERR will deliver a sermon to young men in the Third United Presbyterian Church (Ridge and Railroad avenues, Allegheny), Sabbath evening, March 17th, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. All, especially young men, are cordially invited to attend.

THE Alumni Association of the Allegheny Theological Seminary will hold its next meeting in the First U. P. Church, Pittsburgh on Tuesday, March 27th, 1872, at 8 o'clock P. M. The opening address by Dr. ... Young, of ... The topic for conference— ... times upon the gospel ... session

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Annie Purcell plead nolee contendre to the first count of an indictment charging her with keeping a bawdy house and keeping a disorderly house. A nolle pros. was entered as to the second count.

Wm. Weimer and Bernard Gallagher, indicted for larceny, were placed on trial. The jury found Weimer guilty on the first count and acquitted Gallagher.

Patrick Kearney was convicted of mayhem, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

James D. Stone, indicted for stealing a horse from G. F. Drew, plead guilty.

Joseph Kiggins plead guilty of illegal liquor selling.

Hanis Wilson was tried on an indictment charging him with larceny by bailee. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

John McClure was found guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding Robt. R. Brown, and was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

John Brown plead guilty to the larceny of fifty-nine dollars from Frederick Bolliger.

Trial List for Saturday

Commonwealth vs.

John Borde,	J. Muhlewon,
Geo. Bauman,	Sophia Burback,
W. Shelton,	Samuel Rath, et al,
Charles Henold,	Earnest Deckenbaugh,
Oregon Lysle,	Sam'l Sevin,
Silas D. Daris,	Bridgett Sherlock,
Wm. Kelly.	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE HAMPTON.

The case of Dicken vs. Wiedman was submitted to the jury but no verdict had been returned at the time Court adjourned.

In Judge Kirkpatrick's Court the oil suit was continued, but the evidence was principally a resume of that which has been already given.

Get a Good One.

It is a great deal better to let the household be without a sewing machine altogether than to have it supplied with one of those noisy, cranky concerns which are a constant source of annoyance to the operator, by reason of their many defects, and a nuisance to the entire neighborhood, by the noise they make while running—almost sufficient for a small machine shop. To prevent all difficulty then in this direction those who have not yet purchased a machine, and are undecided which is the best, should call in at Messrs. Heckert & McCain's, No. 8 Sixth (late St. Clair) street, and learn something of the excellencies of the "Florence." This piece of mechanism is one of the most beautiful of its kind ever invented. It is claimed for the Florence that it is so simple in construction, it seldom gets out of order and is easily repaired; it makes four different stitches, three of which are peculiar to itself; that it is much more easily operated than any other, and is noiseless while running. These are but some of its advantages, which are endorsed by those who have possessed themselves of the "Florence" and if the "proof of the pudding is in the eating," the fact that the machine is so highly commended whenever it has been used is its best commendation.

BOROUGH ELECTIONS.

South Side Contest.

Consolidation Again on the Table—Results as far as Heard From—A Large Vote Polled.

The elections held in the various boroughs yesterday, elicited a good deal of interest, and quite a large vote was drawn out, considering the fact that the contests for borough officers seldom excite any very marked degree of interest—at least not such as to bring out a full vote. The questions at issue were non such as to draw out any marked degree of party feeling, the main issue being that of consolidation with Pittsburgh as will be seen from the returns below Birmingham gives a snug majority against annexation with Pittsburgh, and, although up to eleven o'clock last night, the result was not ascertained as regards East Birmingham, the measure was found to be equally unpopular in that borough. Ormsby gives a majority for consolidation of 76, Monongahela 36, while West Pittsburgh gives a small majority against. In South Pittsburgh the question was not voted upon. In the four boroughs mentioned, there is a majority of 133 against consolidation, and the full returns from East Birmingham will probably swell this to about 400 against.

The elections were conducted in an unusually orderly manner. Below we give results as far as ascertained:

Birmingham.

FIRST PRECINCT.

Burgess—Aughinbaugh, R., 183; *Salisbury, D., 269.

Justice of the Peace—Hartsell, R., 214; *Salisbury, D., 226.

School Directors—Chesstown, R., 206; *Krehan, R., 246; Cunningham, D., 187; *Kuchneisen, D., 227.

Council—Atterbury, R., 180; Phillips, R., 184; *Miller, D., 262; *Zielel, D., 256.

Assessor—Pearson, R., 205; *Berg, D., 239.

Constable—Gardner, R., 199; *Demmel, D., 203.

Judge of Election—*Andrews, R., 212; Welker, D., 194.

Inspector—*McDonald, R., 212; Immicus, D., 193.

Return Inspector—*Jones, R., 212; Segner, D., 193.

Consolidation—For, 196; against, 225.

SECOND PRECINCT.

Burgess—Aughinbaugh, R., 151; *Salisbury, D., 388.

Justice of the Peace—Hartsell, R., 169; *Salisbury, D., 362.

Council—*Duncan, R., 266; Thomas, R., 200; *Ward, D., 326; Kunzler, D., 246.

School Directors—Chesstown, R., 181; *Krehan, R., 255; Cunningham, D., 380; *Kuchneisen, D., 323.

Assessor—Pearson, R. 204; *Berg, D., 337.

Constable—Gardner, R., 167; *Demmel, D., 331.

Judge of Election—McIntosh, R., 222; *Siegel, D., 268.

Inspectors—Warham, R., 214; *Johnson, D., 277.

Return Inspectors—Diehl. R., 218; *John Salisbury, D., 278.

Consolidation—For, 156; against, 360.

East Birmingham.

FIRST WARD.

Burgess—Peter Dressel, D.

Councils—L. Hahn, R.; J. W. Kemler, R.; George L. Fisher, R.; Gregor Fox, D.; John Eltemiller, D.; Nicholas Miller, D.

Aldermen—J. P. Sherrard, R.; N. Jarrett, 401.

John P. Heisel, 401—Dem., two to elect.

Judge of Election—Frank Lotters.

Inspector—D. Daldwin.

Return Inspector—H. Rattleman.

Assessor—Jas. Baldwin.

Assistant Assessor—J. N. Jarrett.

Constable—C. J. Shultz.

School Directors—C. J. Schultz, J. L. Landon, Jacob Gnie, Harrison Estep.

Auditors—Geo. Wartmann and Crist Mitchion.

Note—Where no figures are given, and no asterisk appears, the person named will be understood to be elected.

SECOND WARD.

Burgess—*Jacob Dressel, 293; Nicholas Jones, 173.

School Directors—*C. J. Shultz, 294; *Jacob Gne, 294; *H. Estep, 245; I. J. Jourdan, 223; Samuel Hamilton, 123; John Eitemiller, 143.

Council—*R. B. Brown, 260; *M. M. Felker, 271; *Peter Habermen, 270; *J. R.* Thornton, 257; W. C. Bracey, 229; John Sankey, 220; W. C. Mundorf, 205; S. Bracey, 180.

Alderman—*R. E. Mercer, 266; J. W. Patterson, 194.

Judge of Elections—*M. Church.

Inspectors—*C. J. Fitts.

Return Inspector—*M. Scheidemantel.

Auditors—*Geo. Trautman, *Christian Mitscheim.

Constable—*Jos. Fisher.

Assessor—C. Ruhe.

Assistant Assessors—*A. Flach, *D. Shephard.

South Pittsburgh.

Burgess—*Murray, Citizen, 254; McCord, Opposition, 149.

Justice of the Peace—Murray, C.; 248; *Thomas, O., 255.

Council—*Brann, C., 231; *Halls, C., 248; Jones, O., 5; Phillips, O., 151.

School Directors—*Neely, C., 253; *Klennels, C., 359; Barker, O., 152.

Judge of Election—*Fisher, C., 249; Staff, O. 156.

Inspector of Elections—Cobley, 395. No opposition.

Return Inspector—Mulholland, 398. No opposition.

Auditor—*Lang, C., 258; McCombs, O., 149.

Constable—Stemler, 404. No opposition.

West Pittsburgh.

Burgess—R. S. Hemlup.

Council—A. W. Foster, John Apple, P. Foley, M. Sheridan, James Penn, Wm. Blackstone.

School Directors—R. S. Heming, C. Madden, A. McHugh.

Justice of Peace—John Powelson.

Judge of Elections—A. W. Foster.

Inspectors—D. Anderson and Joseph Mehlo.

Assessor—C. Mader.

Auditor—Louis Aurin.

Constable—M. C. Durbin.

Consolidation—For, 28; against, 40.

Monongahela.

Burgess—Thos. Kernan, 81; *Richard Brokail, 11.

Councilmen—Michael Hagan, 21; Jas. O'Neill, 28; Fred. Smith, 9; *Henry Fleckner, 66; *Frank Weixell, 73; *Burk Shathuck, 76; *Jno. Beck, 67; *Patrick Loughran, 84.

School Directors—*B. W. Stoufer, 62; *Richard Barrett, 44.

Judge of Election—*Richard Perry, 74.

Inspectors of Election—*Joseph Keppler, 80; *T. O'Kain, 55.

Assessor—Thomas Rossiter, 73.

Constable—H. Myers, 46, and Jerry Maloney, 46—tie.

Consolidation—For, 61; against, 25.

Ormsby.

Burgess—James S. Atkinson.

Council—Wm. McClurg, John Wellinger and W. D. West.

School Directors—Wm. McClurg and H. S. Ayres.

Auditors—Thos. Sankey and W. D. West.

Assessor—Robt. C. Dalzell.

Assistant Assessors—David Reese and M. Donley.

Judge of Election—James Larimer.

Inspector—David E. Weaver.

Constable—Jos. McCoy.

Consolidation—For, 122; against, 46.

Etna.

Following is the ticket elected in Etna borough:

Burgess—James Hammond.

Auditor—Samuel Chessman.

Council—George A. Chalfant and John Williams.

Constable—Thomas Lynch.

Interesting to Gentlemen.

Our gentlemen readers will be interested in the grand opening of new Spring goods which will occur to-day at the elegant merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs. Sutmeyer, Bro, & Co, corner of Federal street and South Diamond, Allegheny. To accommodate the increase in their trade and provide their patrons with every convenience, they have recently added several new features to the store, among which are four large mirrors,—the largest of which must have cost $500. They have also fitted up a dressing-room—an entirely new feature—where the patron may try the fit of any purchase before leaving the establishment; this is especially convenient in purchases of children's suits.

The firm have now on hand one of the most complete assortments of men, boys and children's wear that has ever been brought to the city.

The stock of gents' furnishing goods is especially attractive, consisting in part of shirts, neckwear suspenders, handkerchiefs, cuffs and collars, paper and linen, underwear, &c., of which they have just opened a few new cases. The shirts are the celebrated "Star" mark, and are sold at the reduced prices which were recently established.

In the other departments the same superiority is apparent. None but the best hands are employed in the house and the fine suits which have been made to order and could have been seen by the visitor yesterday fully attest the fact that only first class hands are engaged on the work.

An additional advantage may be reaped by the purchaser just now, as the buyer of the firm in January, before the advance in prices, purchased a lot of goods which are now being sold at twenty per cent. less than they could at present be bought for. In short, Messrs. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co. is just the place for gentlemen to purchase clothing for themselves, or parents for children, and we recommend it to our readers. We hope that the success which has attended the firm for the past twenty-two years will be continued abundantly in the future.

An Attractive Stock.

One of the most attractive places of business in Allegheny, is the neat jewelry establishment of Mr. S. M. Orr, corner Federal street and Park Way. It is filled with a beautiful assortment of jewelry, watches, clocks and silverware, which make a glittering display.

The beauty of the stock, however, is not the feature which attracts so many patrons to the establishment; it is rather the excellence of work for which it has become so well-known. Everything in the store is guaranteed to be exactly as represented, and will be found in every respect to give satisfaction to the purchaser.

Mr. Orr also pays especial attention to the repairing of watches and clocks, and for which specialty he employs a number of first-class hands. It is a house which it gives us pleasure to recommend.

Advertise Your Real Estate

In the Real Estate Register,

For Sale by all News Dealers.

Published Weekly.

The Real Estate Register

Is Read by Every One Who

Wants to Buy, Sell or Exchange,

Any Kind of Real Estate,

For Sale by all News Dealers.

Published Weekly.

You Can Sell Your Real Estate,

If You Advertise it in

The Real Estate Register.

Published Weekly.

Devoted Exclusively to

Real Estate.

Sold by all News Dealers.

Statistical Lesson.

A strong point in favor of the Singer Sewing Machines, is the fact of the large sales which have been made throughout the country—larger according to the statistics than any other. The lesson from these statistics is that the "Singer" is popular everywhere, and popularity in such a matter as this is a pretty good indication that the article possesses real merit.

The agents for the Singer Machine in this city are Messrs. Straw & Morton, whose headquarters are at the corner of Penn and St. Clair streets. So confident are they that the merits of the "Singer" will bring it into public recognition that no city canvassers have been employed and the machine is emphatically allowed to "sell itself." The success which has attended this method of doing business has been in the highest degree satisfactory, and has in every way justified the confidence of the agents. Many a household in our community is possessed of a "Singer Machine" which is prized as one of the treasures. Messrs. Straw & Morton claim for it excellencies above others, and will be pleased to explain its merits to all contemplating a purchase.

Chaplain McCabe's Singing.

Chaplain McCabe accompanies his singing with the new Cabinet Pipe Organ, (a combination of the Church Pipe Organ and the reed Cabinet Organ.) This instrument is a marvel of power and of beauty of tone, and has been universally pronounced *"entirely superior to all reed organs."* The instrument can be seen at the North Avenue Church to-day.

Subscribers to *The Christian Union*, of which Henry Ward Beecher is editor will receive a premium this year worth two thousand chromos "Wide Awake" and "Fast Asleep." *The Christian Union* is an unsectarian, independ